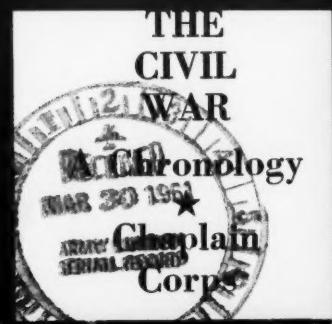


Leatherneck

APRIL 1961

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

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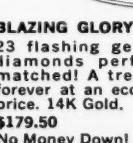
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APRIL, 1961

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**THIS MONTH'S COVER . . .**

When the first shots were fired on Fort Sumter, S. C., on April 12, 1861, it caused a split in the forces of the United States. It is a matter of record that many Marines, Soldiers and Sailors left their posts in the North to take up arms in the South. Mr. Fred Fredericks recently joined with the rest of the nation to help celebrate the Civil War Centennial with his cover painting of a Union patrol getting a briefing on the night's work.

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Edited by SSgt Thurlow D. Ellis

NCO SWORD

Dear Sir:

When does a Marine NCO carry a sword; is the blade supposed to be engraved with the owner's name; and is there a book I can purchase which will give me similar information?

Ronald J. Segan
5236 S. Peoria St.

Chicago 9, Ill.

Head, Training Branch, G-3 Division, Headquarters, said: "A Marine noncommissioned officer carries a sword when prescribed by the commanding officer. The blade is not engraved, because the noncommissioned officer's sword is organizational property, and the Manual of the Sword for officers and noncommissioned officers is contained in the Marine Corps Drill Manual, paragraph 2104, and the Landing Party Manual, paragraph 2-16. Marine Corps Drill Manuals may be purchased through the Leatherneck Bookshop, Marine Corps Gazette Bookshop or a Marine Corps Exchange."—Ed.

ELECTRONICS SCHOOLING

Dear Sir:

When a basic MOS was assigned to me in recruit training, it was for Basic Electronics (2700). However, due to circumstances unknown to me, my original orders were changed while I was at ITR, from Treasure Island, San Francisco, Calif., to Sea School, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif.

After school, I reported aboard the USS Coral Sea (CVA-43), and still had my 2700 MOS. In August, 1960, I was promoted to lance corporal, and my MOS was changed to 0311.

Since I did not request Sea School, it is my desire to receive electronics training, so I would like to know how I could go about having my MOS

changed back to electronics and getting school for that field.

LCpl Michael C. Wood
MarDet USS Coral Sea (CVA-43)
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

The Head, Enlisted Detail Section, Assignment and Classification Branch, HQMC, informed us that, "The probable reason LCpl Wood's orders to a Navy Electronics School at Treasure Island, Calif., were canceled was that the Marine Corps terminated input to

CLEANING HOUSE

That worn and dusty document might be invaluable. Please look carefully before discarding it. If it relates to amphibious warfare, or to the development of Marine Corps doctrine, tactics, techniques and equipment, it is probably a good candidate for the Historical Amphibious File. Documents donated to this file will be preserved in the donor's name. Please write: The Director Marine Corps Educational Center.

BGen J. C. Miller, Jr.
Director,
Marine Corps Educational Center,
Marine Corps Schools
Quantico, Va.

the Navy's school there on January 29, 1960. The reason for stopping input to the Navy school was that the Marine Corps was in the process of opening a school tailored more closely to Marine Corps training requirements.

This school, titled 'The Basic Electronics Course' was opened during August, 1960, at the Communication-Electronics School Battalion, Marine Corps Recruit Depot, San Diego, Calif.,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5)

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Record Review

How many times have parents, relatives and sweethearts received letters from their favorite boy in the Marine Corps, telling them all about the rough life he is having, the brute his DI is, and how understanding the officers and enlisted Marines are?

It's by no means uncommon for families to read, "Boy, you'd never believe how rough these past eleven weeks have been, but scuttlebutt has it that we'll secure the butts after about three more head details, then I'll be on leave for about 10 days."

Right away relatives and friends notice that his grammar has picked up a definite slang which is unfamiliar, he seems a bit bolder in his use of descriptive terms, and more than likely, he has related experiences which seem just a bit fantastic.

Well, to help outsiders better understand the inside, we're happy to call our readers' attention to the cutting of a new record by Sounds of Documentary Record Company, Los Angeles, Calif. The record is entitled *The Making of a Marine!*

A real collectors' item, this record will

definitely enlighten the hearts of many "outsiders" and bring a feeling of nostalgia to the old salt as he recalls his "boot camp" days from the familiar shouts, roars, yells and screams which blare plentifully from the 33 1/3 RPM disc.

Many records and tapes have been made about the training of a Marine in both Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island, S. C., and San Diego, Calif., but never has a single disc proved to be more authentic than this one. It captures not only the brief stay at boot camp, but takes the listener on a verbal tour of infantry training and shipboard operations and maneuvers.

The record begins with a brief bit of World War II action, after which the narrator goes into a brief explanation about the necessity of discipline, training, physical and mental fitness, and why the Marine Corps is so darned demanding about it all.

Going on the open market for only \$4.98, this record will be welcomed by friends and families of Marines, wherever they are.

END

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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 3]

with a class beginning approximately every two weeks. This course of instruction is followed by other courses. Depending on which of these other courses is scheduled to follow a particular Basic Electronics Course Class, an individual may be trained ultimately to qualify for a primary military occupational specialty in any one of the following occupational fields; 26, 27 or 66.

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"(2) GCT 110

"(3) EAST 60

"(4) High School graduate desirable

"(5) One year of algebra mandatory

"(6) Confidential security clearance

"(7) 24 months obligated service

"These prerequisites are subject to change as the requirements of the Marine Corps change.

"Personnel who meet the prerequisites may submit a request for assignment

to Basic Electronics Course through their commanding officer on an administrative action form at any time. Training in a particular Military Occupational Specialty within Occupational Field 26, 27 or 66 cannot be guaranteed because of ever-changing Marine Corps personnel requirements.

"Individual assigned to a fixed tour of duty, as defined in Marine Corps Manual, paragraph 7157, normally will not be transferred prior to completion of such tours."—Ed.

STARS

Dear Sir:

Information is requested regarding the shoulder patches worn by First and Second Division Marines during World War II. There appears on these patches a certain constellation of stars, and it would be greatly appreciated if you would identify this constellation.

Midshipman William A. Gregg, Jr.

4/c, U.S.N.

U. S. Naval Academy

Annapolis, Md.

● The constellation you refer to is the Southern Cross, also called the Southern Constellation Crux, whose four main stars are arranged in the form of

a cross. Another unit which used the Southern Cross on its shoulder patches was the First Marine Amphibious Corps.—Ed.

EDUCATION DEADLINES

Dear Sir:

A recent issue carried an article under "Bulletin Board," regarding the Education and Training Under the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952—Korea GI Bill, which was not 100% clear.

I reference specifically the time limitations set forth for those separated after January 31, 1955, i.e., eight years or 31 Jan 1965, whichever is earlier.

From the explanation of "unconditional" and "conditional" discharge,

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 8)

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¿CORPS QUIZ?

Prepared by GySgt Mel Jones

1. During the early Civil War years (specifically 1859 to 1864) _____ was Commandant of the Marine Corps.

- (a) Archibald Henderson
- (b) John Harris
- (c) Jacob Zeilin

2. On April 19th, 1861, a detachment of Marines was dispatched to _____ in order to strengthen the Union forces already stationed there.

- (a) Pensacola
- (b) New Orleans
- (c) Norfolk

3. On the day before the *Monitor* and *Merrimac* (also known as the *Virginia*) battled to a stand-off, the *Merrimac* sank the Union frigate *Cumberland*. The *Cumberland*'s Marine gun crews were commanded by a future Commandant. He was _____.

- (a) Charles McCawley
- (b) George Elliott
- (c) Charles Heywood

4. When the *Galena* was struck in the James River, Cpl John Mackie rallied survivors, evacuated wounded and got three of the ship's guns back into action. Later decorated, he became the first Marine to be awarded the _____.

- (a) Medal of Honor
- (b) Navy Cross
- (c) Legion of Merit

5. In the Summer of 1863, 180 Marines helped quell a series of riots in New York City. The riots resulted from _____.

- (a) Issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation
- (b) The draft laws
- (c) Rumors of a Rebel invasion

6. In June of 1864, Marine gunners aboard the *Kearsarge* helped sink the elusive Confederate commerce raider, *Alabama*. This battle took place off the shores of _____.

- (a) Cuba
- (b) France
- (c) North Carolina

7. A company of Marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard hurried south when Jubal Early threatened to invade _____ in the Spring of 1864.

- (a) Washington, D. C.
- (b) Harper's Ferry
- (c) Pennsylvania

8. The South's last seaport was closed when _____ was captured by the Union Army, aided by 400 Marines, in 1865.

- (a) Fort Fisher
- (b) Norfolk
- (c) Charleston

9. At the peak of its strength in 1864, the Corps numbered slightly more than _____ men.

- (a) 2000
- (b) 3000
- (c) 5000

10. In general, the Corps' most effective contribution to the Civil War came as the result of _____.

- (a) land operations
- (b) amphibious landings
- (c) blockade assignments

See answers on page 73. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 fair; 40 to 60 good; 70 to 80 excellent; 90 to 100 outstanding.

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How many accidents have you or your spouse been involved in during the past year? _____ If one or more, give complete description on separate sheet; also include date, charges, insurance company involved etc.

Insurance does not become effective unless you (1) complete ALL PARTS of this application. (2) SIGN IT, and (3) enclose CORRECT PAYMENT of whichever plan you select. Coverage is effective ON BASE from date and hour of postmark on application. OFF BASE Coverage is effective 24 hours from date and hour of postmark on application if you have fully complied with above requirements and this application is approved by Home Office.

This Application is for LIABILITY insurance only and restricted to continental limits of United States, its territories and possessions, Canada. Premium designated includes policy fee which is fully earned at time of policy issuance, but may be transferred upon request to cover substitute vehicle. Policy fee varies proportionately to the amount of premium, and a factor of 25% is used in computing the amount of this fee.

The above statements are warranties and not representations, and I declare that I have withheld no information whatsoever relative thereto. I agree that this proposal shall be the express basis of the Contract between the Company and me.

I fully understand and agree that the policy applied for and issued in response to above application shall cover the insured vehicle only when driven by named assured or his/her spouse. I further agree that the insured vehicle will not be used for commercial or share-the-expense purposes.

Application is made for a _____ months policy with premium \$ _____ and I wish to pay \$ _____ down plus \$ _____ service charge or a total of \$ _____, I will pay balance, if any, as per payment plan.

Date of Discharge _____

Sign Here _____

Date _____

Personnel with cars registered in New York or North Carolina, or those who require the filing of SR 22 or FS 1 forms are not acceptable. Contributions to uninsured motorists' pool necessary for vehicles registered in South Carolina, New Jersey and Virginia.

CREIGHTON

Regulation
Marine Corps

WASH 'N' WEAR

Short
Sleeve
Shirts



Cool, comfortable, Regulation in every detail . . . Premium tailored in 65% Dacron, 35% Combed Egyptian Poplin with permanent Wash 'n Wear finish. U.S.M.C. Approval Certificate Label #505 attached to each shirt.

Available through your Post Exchange or Uniform Dealer

CREIGHTON SHIRT CO., INC.
303 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

**A Brasso shine is
BRIGHTER!**



For polishing insignia, buckles, equipment, etc.

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 5]

plus the example cited regarding early discharge of career personnel to retain their "conditional" status, I would assume that career men who would like to take advantage of this educational opportunity subsequently to final separation are not limited by the January 31, 1965, deadline provided they remain in a "conditional" status.

Example: Those career Marines who are and who remain in a "conditional" status until "unconditional" separation subsequent to January 31, 1965.

Question: Are these Marines going to be eligible to take advantage of the bill or is January 31, 1965, the deadline to all?

GySgt F. M. Ibalio, Jr.
I-I Staff,
17th Rifle Co., USMCR
2700 W. Illinois St.

Evansville 12, Ind.

● According to the Head, Personal Affairs Branch, HQMC, "The date of January 31, 1965, is the deadline for all education and training under the provisions of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. The career man who begins education or training sub-

sequent to his final separation must complete this education or training no later than January 31, 1965, or eight years from the date of separation, whichever is earlier."—Ed.



BINDER AD ERROR

Dear Sir:

In your December, 1960, issue, you ran an advertising puzzle using the word BINDER. You said that no other word could be made out of these six letters. What about the word REBIND?

PFC M. J. Whelan
Trk Co., H&S Bn.,
3d FSR., FMF
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● You're entirely right. Now, can you help us make another word out of "ERROR?"—Ed.

VMF-451 REUNION

Dear Sir:

VMF-451, stationed at Willow Grove, Pa., was called to active duty March 1, 1951. We are having a 10th Anniversary Reunion and are endeavoring to contact all former members.

Anyone who has not been contacted as of yet, please get in touch with Lyn S. Walters, Jr., 307 Tee Road, Northwoods, Glenside, Pa., or VMF-451, Willow Grove, Pa.

A dinner dance will be held Saturday, April 29, 1961, at Place-Lulu Temple Country Club, North Hills, Pa.

John Dillman
409 1st Ave.,
Wilmington 4, Del.

DISABILITY DISCHARGE

Dear Sir:

I served six months on active duty toward a four-year enlistment, but I was discharged because of a physical disability. . . . I would like to know if I could enlist in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve program after this disability has been corrected. If so, would I need a waiver before I could enlist?

I was discharged without severance

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 11)

Serving the West for
Almost a Quarter Century.

MARK JEWELERS 8718 W. THIRD STREET, LOS ANGELES 48, CALIF.



'Young Lovers'
6 flashing diamonds set in
14k gold sculptured hearts.
Both Rings \$89
\$4 twice monthly
\$8.00 MONTHLY
SEE FREE BONUS OFFER BELOW



'Sweet Romance'
The brilliant fire of 9 dazzling
diamonds 14k gold settings.
both rings \$129
\$5 twice monthly
\$10.00 MONTHLY
SEE FREE BONUS OFFER BELOW



'Sweetheart'
11 radiant diamonds, grace
fully set in matching rings.
both rings \$149
\$8 twice monthly
\$16.00 MONTHLY
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A BOY A GIRL A MARK DIAMOND WILL PUT STARS IN THE EYES OF YOUR DREAM GIRL



Diamond Three-Somes



'Starbright'
Magnificent simplicity. Blazing
solitaire with matching rings
for bride and groom
- all three rings
\$119
\$5 twice monthly
\$10.00 MONTHLY
SEE FREE BONUS OFFER BELOW



'Magic Three'
9 splendid diamonds, matching
rings for the happy couple.
all three rings
\$179
\$9 twice monthly
\$18.00 MONTHLY
SEE FREE BONUS OFFER BELOW

Your Credit Is Good!
No Age Restrictions Prices Are Complete
MAILED IMMEDIATELY
to your sweetheart. We pay postage.

SEND NO MONEY—JUST MAIL COUPON



'Romantic Trio'
11 sparkling diamonds in this
gorgeous 14k three-some.
all 3 rings
\$219
\$10 twice monthly
\$20.00 MONTHLY
SEE FREE BONUS OFFER BELOW

Diamond Men's Rings



'Apollo'
Flashing solitaire in massive
14k Florentine gold setting.
\$119
\$5 twice monthly
\$10.00 MONTHLY
See Free Bonus Offer Below



'Adonis'
5 fiery diamonds, set in
handsome 14k mounting.
\$169
9 twice monthly
\$18.00 MONTHLY
See Free Bonus Offer Below



'Hercules'
The flaming fire of 4 huge
diamonds in 14k gold
\$259
\$12 twice monthly
\$24.00 MONTHLY
See Free Bonus Offer Below

COUPON MISSING? Write your own on plain paper,
giving your name, address, rank,
serial number and date enlistment ends.

An Extra Bonus for Service Men Only!



21 JEWEL
WATERPROOF
• SHOCK RESISTANT • ANTI-
MAGNETIC • RADIUM DIAL
SWEEP SECOND HAND

Please
Indicate
Your
Choice
When
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STERLING SILVER
Photo-Ident
Bracelet
14 K. GOLD
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✓ FREE 10 DAY TRIAL

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REPLACEMENT
against loss of diamond.
- ✓ FULL TRADE-IN
ALLOWANCE
on larger diamond
at any time.

Rings Enlarged to
Show Detail

SEND NO MONEY — JUST MAIL COUPON

PLEASE PRINT PLAINLY

Send me Diamond Ring Style (Name) _____ at \$ _____

Specify ring size (if known) _____ White Gold Yellow Gold

I agree to pay \$ _____ twice monthly, or \$ _____ monthly. If not
completely satisfied within 10 days I agree to return merchandise and Free Bonus Gift.

SEND TO Sweetheart Wife Mother Me

HER NAME _____ ADDRESS _____ STATE _____

CITY _____ MY NAME _____

MILITARY ADDRESS _____

SERIAL NUMBER _____ RANK _____

Your Choice
of Bonus
Gift No. 1
 No. 2

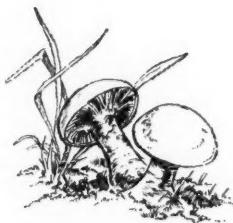
ENLISTMENT ENDS _____
MY SIGNATURE _____

MARK JEWELERS

Serving the West for a Quarter Century
8718 W. THIRD ST. LOS ANGELES 48, CALIF.

*Providing crystal, case and crown remain intact.

Behind the Lines ...



IF WE can believe what we saw on a recent, supposedly documented, television show, a future Marine Corps ration order will probably concern a certain type of mushroom found in Mexico. Because of its ability to produce extra-sensory perception in human beings, the mushroom will undoubtedly be kept in ammo dumps, under the same strict security guard as an atomic missile.

The potential of this mushroom in the Corps is, indeed, a chunk of food for thought. Its value may be indisputable, but not without pitfalls and obstacles. On the black side of the ledger, we can forecast mass lectures on map reading or tactics in huge post theaters—without a word spoken. By a simple process of handing each man a mushroom or two as he enters the auditorium, he will be able to sit in his seat, close his eyes and assimilate the training being radiated from a gunny on the stage who has fortified himself with a dozen of the magic vegetables in order to reach the men in the back rows and on the balcony.

The economy of the Corps would certainly be affected—and to advantage—since a

great deal of unwieldy electronic gear could be junked or sold to hi-fi bugs. Field telephones, walkie-talkies and various signal devices would become obsolete overnight. A regulated diet of mushrooms for every man in the command would provide telepathic communications from the MLR to the command post at all hours and in any kind of situation.

In the red ink column, the list is long. Equal portions of the mushrooms to all men could result in an undesirable level of prestige. NCOs might find privates and PFCs picking up thought flashes from generals and military experts, thereby enabling the E-1s and E-2s to shake up a master gunnery sergeant with logical answers to tactical problems the gunny hadn't been able to solve because he had been wasting valuable brain waves trying to communicate with a chick in Omaha to whom he had sent a box of pilfered mushrooms. Experimentation on quantity might start with a daily ration to enlisted men with perhaps one mushroom for E-1s, two mushrooms for E-2s, five mushrooms for E-5s and so on; sergeants major and master gunnery sergeants would be allotted nine a day, or more, depending upon their ages.

Rigid control of the mushroom supply would have to be maintained around the clock, since the capabilities of the vegetable extend beyond human-to-human transmission of thought. It seems that, in addition to this property, the mush-

room can also provide human-to-printed page powers. For example, a corporal, taking his GMST could simply eat a handful of mushrooms, walk into the classroom, sit down and concentrate on the *Guidebook* reposing in his locker, and answer all the questions without a single error. It would also be smart not to allow the officer in charge of the tests to have his daily ration, since he could unwittingly transmit the answers to those taking the test.

It has not been proved that the mushroom can provide human-to-horse, horse-to-human communication, but this is also a red ink consideration. Marines who could slip away to the track on their liberties might make their way to the stables and share their rations with friendly nags and pick up valuable info which could make them wealthy, thereby discouraging any tendencies they may have had toward reenlistment.

Within the Corps, an internal problem could arise at social poker games, if unfair rations of the powerful mushroom were available. However, science could undoubtedly lick this problem with the invention of a hood for each player. In the same manner as lead screens atomic radiation, the hood would wall off the mushroom waves.

Although there is much to be said both for and against the mushroom potential, one problem will always exist—what'll the Corps do if the enemy is also eating the mind-reading button-tops?

Managing Editor

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 8]

pay, but had completed all of my basic training prior to discharge.

Name withheld by request

● According to the Military Personnel Procurement Branch, current Marine Corps regulations provide that persons discharged for physical disability are eligible for enlistment or reenlistment only upon specific waiver granted by the Commandant of the Marine Corps.

Normally, such waivers are granted only after the cause of the physical disability has been removed. It is recommended that you make application to the nearest Marine Corps Reserve Unit at such time that your disability no longer exists.—Ed.

TIME ELEMENT

Dear Sir:

In the January issue of *Leatherneck* I noticed the "Corps Album" picture describing Marines aboard the *USS Idaho* as returning from World War I. I must disagree; the field hats and Summer uniforms indicate that the period is of Spanish-American War vintage.

The field hats are of pre-World War I style.

James A. Marshburn, Jr.
Butner, N.C.

* * *

Dear Sir:

On page 85 of the January issue of *Leatherneck*, a picture caption reads as follows; "Marines on dock at the Philadelphia Naval Yard, after unloading from *USS Idaho*. They had just returned from France after World War I."

This identification cannot be correct. A careful scrutiny of the photo reveals the following facts:

1. The Marines are wearing the old type campaign hats with the fore-and-aft crease, similar to the type worn by the U. S. Army in the Spanish-American War. This type of campaign hat had been replaced by the "Montana Peak" type still worn by Marine DIs. The substitution had taken place before the U.S. entered World War I.

2. The Marines are wearing khaki tropical uniforms rather than the heavier green uniforms worn by the Corps in France in 1917-1918.

3. The battleship *Idaho* shown in the picture is not the dreadnaught (BB42) of that name which helped to support the amphibious operations in the Pacific during World War II, but is actually a pre-dreadnaught battleship (BB24) of the same name, which was

sold to Greece on July 30, 1914, together with her twin sister ship, the *USS Mississippi* (BB23).

I suggest that the photograph really depicts Marines returning from a pre-World War I campaign, possibly from the Vera Cruz expedition in the Spring of 1914.

Leo Fursey
33 Hollis St.
Worcester, Mass.

● Gentlemen, you are both correct and the Head, Historical Branch, G-3 Division, backed you up by saying, "The most obvious feature for dating the subject photograph is the national ensign shown on the *USS Idaho*. It is of the 46-star variety in use from July 4, 1908 to July 4, 1912. This definitely places the photograph in the era prior to World War I. The campaign hats worn by the Marines on the dock are likewise of the fore-and-aft crease variety worn prior to original adoption in 1912 of the style of campaign hat presently worn by drill instructors."—Ed.

DRILL TROUBLES

Dear Sir:

I have a question on the latest type
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 66)

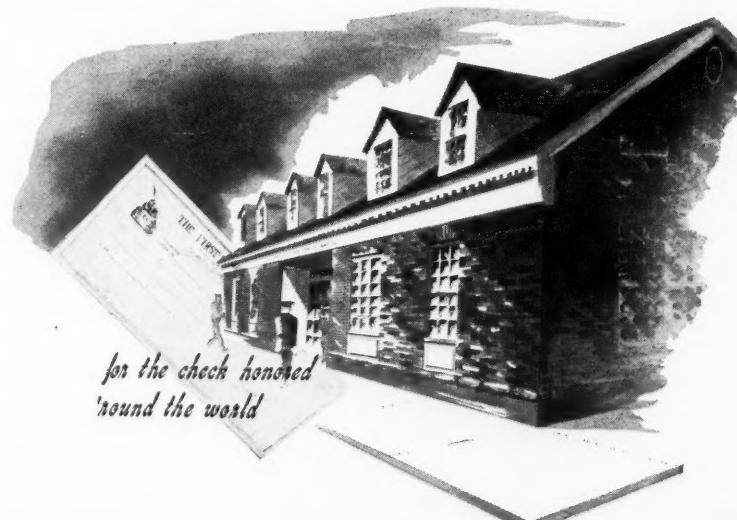
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STARTING SALARY \$489 PER MONTH

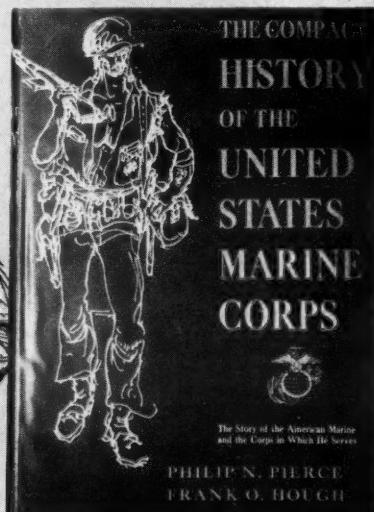
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- Variety of Assignments
- Automatic Pay Raises
- Competitive Promotion
- Liberal Benefits

Written test may be taken at your base.
Appointments effective upon discharge from service.

Division B

WRITE TO: Room 5, City Hall
Los Angeles 12, California



Packed with Corps history, little-known facts and amusing anecdotes, *A Compact History of the U. S. Marines* by Lieutenant Colonels Philip N. Pierce and Frank O. Hough can now be yours, for a limited time only, at the special price of \$3.95, reduced from \$4.45. This offer expires May 31. Don't miss out; order your copy now; using the *Book not listed* portion of the order blank on the inside back cover.



GETTYSBURG

by Cpl Daniel Lang

ONE HUNDRED years ago, Americans took up arms and fought a brutal war to decide the fate of their nation—divided or united; slave or free.

After the last shot was fired and the animosities began to die down, citizens of the United States found cause to honor the soldiers of both sides for their gallantry and courage in battle during this war of ideals.

January 8, 1961, marked the beginning of the first Centennial Celebration of the Civil War, featuring re-creations of famous battles and tours of Civil War landmarks and monuments.

The focal point of this celebration during 1961 will be the scene of the most decisive battle of the war—Gettysburg. There Northern forces first gained the upper hand to eventually grind the Confederate Armies into defeat.

Unfortunately, many visitors will find their historical consciousness warring with curious anachronisms, due to the urbanization of many areas covered by the Civil War.

A service station casts its shadow upon the spot where forces gathered for Pickett's Charge; a blood-built monument is flanked by an ice cream stand and a motel.

It was for this reason that the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association was formed in 1959. It is attempting to purchase all privately owned portions of the Gettysburg battlefield in order to preserve them as national shrines.

An Association spokesman says, "Like healthy communities all over the country, Gettysburg is growing. It needs land for homes, markets, play areas, movies, eating places and the like. It is not the plan of GBPA to in any way restrict this normal, laudable growth. . . . It is the purpose of GBPA, however, to raise the money

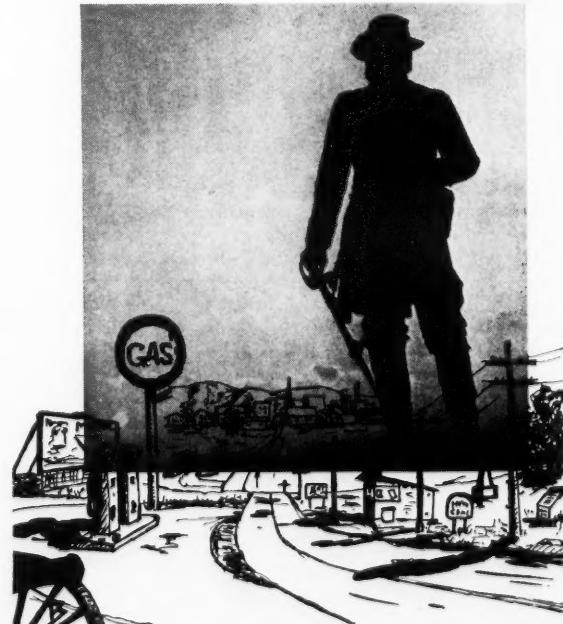
to purchase the privately owned lands which, if commercially developed, would destroy the original farm character of the battlefield, to say nothing of adding a tawdry note to a place that should remain forever a National Shrine."

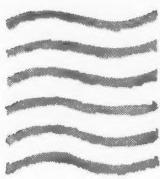
The GBPA plans to raise the money by popular subscription, turning the money over to the National Park Service for immediate purchase of the land.

The Association has already gathered a sizable sum, but they need more to complete their project.

Persons interested in supporting the cause may address donations to the Gettysburg Battlefield Preservation Association, Box 1863, Gettysburg, Pa.

END





MAIL CALL

Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

Cpl William A. Thomas, Main Gd. Co., Marine Barracks, U. S. Naval Weapons Station, Yorktown, Va., to

SAVE UP TO 50%
on NATIONAL BRANDS OF
Watches, Binoculars, Luggage, etc.

RUSH \$1.00 FOR DISCOUNT CATALOG
AND LEATHER GIFT WALLET

FIDELIS WHOLESALERS
Box 224, Niagara Sta., Buffalo, N. Y.

hear from Sgt Lee O. CAUDILL, whose last known address was Camp Lejeune.

* * *

TSgt Earl Coulter, USA, 113 B. Granberry Dr., Smyrna, Tenn., to hear from TSgt Dan MAHAN, USMC, whose last known address was Metropolis, Ill., in 1948.

* * *

Former Marine Sgt William E. Walker, 6726 Lansdowne Ave., St. Louis 9, Mo., to hear from Sgt Frederick L. SCHMIDT, whose last known address was HQMC, Washington, D. C.

* * *

Sgt Jan E. Boyd, MCRD, Rm. 512, Federal Bldg., Louisville, Ky., to hear from TSgt and Mrs. Richard L. SANTOS, whose last known address was MCRDep, Parris Island, S. C.

* * *

Mr. Marvin R. Moreland, c/o House of Vision, Inc., 509 Sixth St., Sioux City, Iowa, to hear from PFCs Merle MULDER, Howard MURRAY and LeVelle E. MILLER, whose last known station was Camp Sakai, Osaka, Japan, 1955-56, or anyone knowing their whereabouts.

* * *

John W. McKenzie, CPhM, USN, Retd., Three South, Veteran's Hospital, Little Rock, Ark., to hear from anyone who knew him in Nicaragua, 1927-29; Marine Aviation, EWA, Oahu, T. H., 1941-42; or G6-62 Okinawa in 1945.

* * *

James R. Shehorn, Badger, Iowa, to hear from anyone who was in Platoon 330 at Parris Island in 1945, or anyone who was with the 1st Pioneer Bn. in China in 1945-47.

* * *

Mrs. A. H. Weisharr, Jr., 427 Lupine Way, Ventura, Calif., to hear from Marine William (Tubb) HEFFINGER, whose last known address was at the 15th Naval District, Canal Zone, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

George Hooper, Lennox Hotel, 112 Northwest 2d St., Grand Prairie, Texas, to hear from former Marine R. E. CRAVENS, whose last known address was MCAS, El Toro, Calif.

* * *

Former Marine Herb Schmidt, 301 Campus, Apt. 2, Pullman, Washington, to hear from Sgt William J. PETERSEN, who served with the Marine Detachment aboard the USS Saint Paul (CA-73) during 1957-58, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

LCpl Alan S. Ligda, MSG, American Embassy, Oslo, Norway, APO 85, c/o Postmaster, New York, N. Y., to hear from PFC George E. FLATT, whose last known address was 29 Palms, Calif.

* * *

Former Marine James D. Tinker, 3227 Barrett, St. Louis 7, Mo., to hear from anyone who was in Platoon 232, MCRDep, San Diego, Calif.

* * *

GySgt Sherrill King, USMC, Retd., 2855 Majorie Ave., Dallas 16, Texas, to hear from GySgt Gerald L. KIMMEL, whose last known address was 29 Palms, Calif.

* * *

Miss Ethel Vander Woude, 53 Clark Rd., Revere 51, Mass., to hear from Cpl James C. BOLT, whose last known address was MCRDep, San Diego, Calif.

* * *

SSgt Walter Ritterer, MCRSS, Queens General Courthouse, 88-11 Sutton Blvd., Jamaica, N. Y., to hear from William G. GILCHRIST, RM/2, USN who was last known to be serving aboard the USS McGinty (DE 365), in 1956, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. David H. Combs, 1627 Thalnut, Benton, Ky., to hear from Sgt "Kilroy" KILROY, Hague M. KISER, and Rich SHAMRELL, whose last known duty station was the American Embassy, Paris, France, in 1957.

* * *

Jack Layton, KMBC Broadcasting Co., 11 and Central, Kansas City 5, Mo., to hear from MSgt Robert C. MEHL, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

* * *

Leatherneck

The magazine for Marines and their families. Mail your subscription today, don't forget one for the folks back home.

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 Extend my present subscription
for the period checked

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Mail To: LEATHERNECK Magazine P.O. Box 1918
Washington 13, D. C.

the old gunny says...

A NYONE WHO reads the papers and magazines these days knows of the recently increased interest in the capabilities of American armed forces to deal with the possible limited or small war situations which may face us in the various troubled areas of the world.

"There doesn't appear to be any clear definition as to just what a 'limited war' is, but I think we can say that it is the type of small war, military intervention or limited force expedition that has long been familiar to the U. S. Marine Corps. It is really not very new, but the existent threat of possible limited wars has been gaining public attention because the alternative of atomic general war is considered less likely or acceptable.

"Actually, a limited war means a limited size and type of force, using limited fire power, in a limited area of operations in order to achieve limited or restricted national objectives. Limited operations of this type may have the purpose of merely maintaining peace and order; they may be for the protection of American interests; they may be to aid a friendly government; or they may be to maintain stability in a troubled area threatened by communist aggression. Rarely will such limited operations result in complete military victory or final solution to a problem. Perhaps maintenance of the status quo will be sufficient purpose.

"The areas of most likely trouble that could require the presence of American and allied forces are generally the underdeveloped or more remote countries. They are mostly typified by rugged country of mountains, jungles or rural terrain. They have poor rail and road systems and many natural obstacles to the movement and support of modern combat forces.

"Just as in the limited war in Korea, there is every indication that limited or small war operations of the future will be essentially an infantryman's war.

Any future conflicts against similar types of communist forces in similar terrain will call for the historic and proved capabilities of the ground combat arms. Furthermore, in the forward zones or areas of contact with the enemy, the infantry weapons will do most of the killing. Despite theories or reports to the contrary, Korea again revealed that the infantry battalion with its close fire support weapons is the main factor on the limited war battlefield.

"Do not expect enemy ground forces to make so-called 'mass attacks.' The Chinese communists in Korea attacked in unit lines and assault formations similar to ours. In rugged terrain you

thus they avoid much of our superior fire power. So the beating down of a closely engaged enemy must be done mainly by weapons within the infantry battalion.

"Also, recognition of this type of enemy is most difficult. It is most likely to occur at some distance between 15 and 150 yards in front of the forward edge of our defensive area. This is too close for much practical or successful close artillery or air support. Such situations will generally prohibit any indiscriminate use of heavy support fires on the mere suspicion that the enemy may be in the vicinity.

"In the night surprise attack, so typical of oriental, guerrilla or com-



can expect to meet dispersed enemy formations. They use the ground to their advantage.

"In the defense you can expect communist-trained forces to be well disposed on the ground, dug in and concealed. Our fires will rarely have large killing opportunities.

"In this type of warfare you will find that a high percentage of the critical engagements will occur under conditions where our heavy supporting fires will do little direct harm to the enemy forces pressing our defending infantry. They will be too close to be taken under fire by heavy weapons. The communist tactic is to creep close and 'snuggle up.'

munist inspired forces, our infantry units will be almost wholly on their own for self defense as little decisive help can be expected from supporting air, artillery or armor. New developments in enemy target detection and identification equipment will help solve this surveillance problem—but only partially.

"The fact remains that the nature of limited wars in the most likely areas of trouble indicates that the infantry must continue to depend on its own weapons—as infantry fire power will be the chief means of preserving the ground forces and accomplishing the objectives in the 'small war.'



Although small, the Corps
had men at every post and
station of the Union Navy

send mth

by Richard A. Long

PART I

WHILE IT was Ulysses S. Grant's star which shone the brightest following the battle of Vicksburg, his great victory in the west would not have been possible but for the brilliant naval tactics of Rear Admiral David Dixon Porter. A grateful Congress lauded Adm Porter for "opening the Mississippi river."

In November 1863, Adm Porter was commanding the Union's Mississippi Squadron at Cairo, Ill., holding responsibility not only for the tactical operations of that fleet, but also for the logistical welfare of his command. Huge stockpiles of war materials were cached up and down the rivers, one and all of which required the services of a professional group of men to safeguard them. His experience and serenity of mind were evidently shaken by the sorry stature of the volunteer militia provided him for this purpose.

In desperation, he wrote to Colonel Commandant John Harris in Washington, pleading "... if you will send me by hook or crook, thirty Marines I shall be your debtor."

Despite the critical shortage of even enough Marines to satisfy the requirements of the Secretary of the Navy to man major vessels of the fleet, Harris' vanity must have been touched, for within two months, two lieutenants and 40 Marines were dispatched to Mound

City, Ill., to guard stores of the Mississippi fleet.

Primarily, Marines of the Civil War era were automatically destined for duty with the fleet, manning the secondary guns in battle, and maintaining order and discipline at all times within the crew. Total strength of the United States Marine Corps in this conflict never exceeded 3800 officers and men. Yet, this strength was thinly spread to the four corners of the world, as well as in nearly every naval post and station in the Union, and many were in the hold-out forts of the hostile Confederacy.

Amazingly enough, sufficient Marines were assembled; most of them raw recruits handling a musket as though it were a live bomb—to establish a battalion to operate with the Army of the Potomac early in the war. In time, through hard drill, strict discipline, and faith in Marine Corps traditions, this force was welded into a semi-permanent amphibious unit which exhibited a degree of flexibility for operations equally well on land as on the sea.

Thus, then, a Corps of Marines served the Republic during the agonizing Civil War years. Its contributions were small in comparison with its latter-day roles in the global holocausts of this century. But serve they did, with honor, and in many instances, valor.

What was the nature of their service?

5 Jan 1861:

Forty Marines, under the command of Captain Algernon S. Taylor, garrisoned Fort Washington, Md., on the Potomac River, 14 miles south of Washington.

Colonel Commandant John Harris was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to dispatch this force "to protect public property." Capt Taylor chose his men from those stationed at the Washington Navy Yard and, with rations for 15 days, attempted to prepare embrasures for mounting howitzers. Fort Washington had not been actively maintained for a number of years, rendering it in considerable disrepair. Taylor was genuinely doubtful of the ability of 40 Marines to hold the bastion for any length of time but, despite his pleas, no reinforcements were received.

9 Jan 1861:

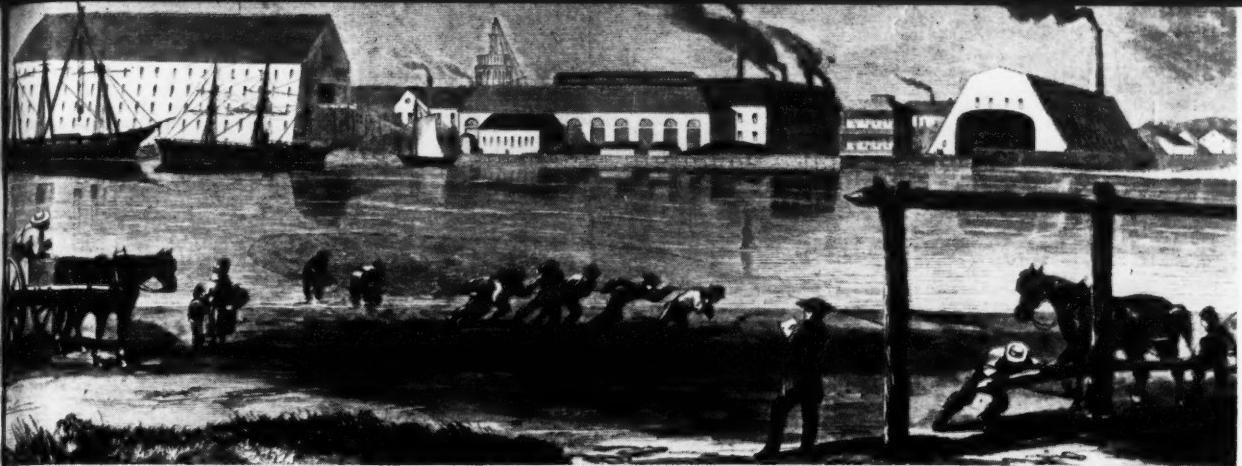
Thirty Marines, from the Washington Navy Yard, under the command of First Lieutenant Andrew J. Hays, garrisoned Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md.

Lt Hays had orders from the Commandant to merely occupy the fort until relieved by Army troops, at which time he was to return to Washington. On the following day, Colonel Harvey Brown, U. S. Army, attached the Marines to

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The Washington Navy Yard, with shad fishers in the foreground.

...thirty Marines...



Col John Harris, sixth Commandant

his command. A telegram from the Secretary of the Navy, however, obtained the release and return of the force. Hays reported "the detachment as having behaved remarkably well, obeying all orders promptly and cheerfully; which is saying a great deal for recruits in this inclement weather."

12 Jan 1861:

Surrender of the Warrington Navy Yard, Pensacola, Fla., with its 38 Marines under the command of Captain Josiah Watson.



RAdm David D. Porter, USN

Captain James Armstrong, USN, surrendered the 250 men garrisoning the Yard without a fight. Self-styled Commissioners of Florida and a force of seven rebel companies from Florida and Alabama compelled the capitulation. The Marine Detachment was transported to New York from 16 January to 4 February by the U. S. Storeship *Supply*, Capt Watson making his way north overland at a later date.

14 Jan — Feb 1861:

In anticipation of trouble developing in the Capitol area, the Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard created a defense of the premises by manning howitzers with Marines.

22 Jan 1861:

Marine Guard of the Brooklyn Navy Yard was put under arms and held in readiness to act in case of an organized attack by Confederate sympathizers.

12 Apr 1861:

Second Lieutenant John C. Cash, USMC, later Paymaster of the Corps, commanded 110 Marines who reinforced Fort Pickens, Fla., one of the southern forts garrisoned throughout the Civil War.

20 Apr 1861:

The Gosport (Norfolk, Va.) Navy Yard was partially destroyed, thus denying its full use to Confederate forces. Among the force were the 3d Massachusetts Regiment; 100 Marines from Washington aboard the USS *Pawnee*, commanded by First Lieutenant Augustus S. Nicholson; a detachment of 125 Marines, under Lieutenant Colonel James Edelin, and the Marine Guards from the USS *Cumberland* and the USS *Pennsylvania*.

20 Apr 1861:

A Marine Guard of 20 men, under the command of First Lieutenant Julius E. Meiere, USMC, was furnished the USS *Anacostia* of the Washington Navy Yard.



Capt Algernon S. Taylor, USMC



2d Lt Julius E. Meiere, USMC

THIRTY MARINES (cont.)

6 May 1861:

The name of Captain Algernon S. Taylor, who doubted the effective strength of Fort Washington, was stricken, by order of the President, from the rolls of the Marine Corps.

Capt Taylor submitted his resignation from Winchester, Va., on 25 April 1861, concluding succinctly that "I cannot consent to serve a Black Republican Government any longer." (Not nearly so vocal as Capt Taylor, but no less determined, were Major Henry B. Tyler, Sr., Adjutant and Inspector of the Marine Corps, and the seven lieutenants who, between February and March, tendered their resignations, to cast their lot with the Confederacy.) By this time, it had become obvious to officials of the United States Government that many were resigning honorably in order to serve with the South against their former comrades in arms. Resignations were no longer accepted, and dismissals from the service became commonplace.

6 May 1861:

The name of Captain and Brevet Major Hunter Terrett was stricken from the rolls of the Marine Corps.

The second reinforcement of Fort Pickens, Fla., which consisted of 110 Marines.

17 May 1861:

First Lieutenant Israel Greene, in a lengthy letter of explanation to the Secretary of the Navy, tendered his resignation from the Marine Corps.

Lt Greene, of Northern birth, had been most prominent in Marine Corps circles by his advocacy of formal artillery training. His own was obtained at West Point and he returned to Washington to instruct Marines at the Navy Yard. He also commanded the Marines from 8th and Eye Streets, S. E., who captured John Brown at Harper's Ferry in October 1859. His wife, however, was a Virginian, and he followed the Confederacy, where he became a Major and Adjutant of the Confederate States Marine Corps.

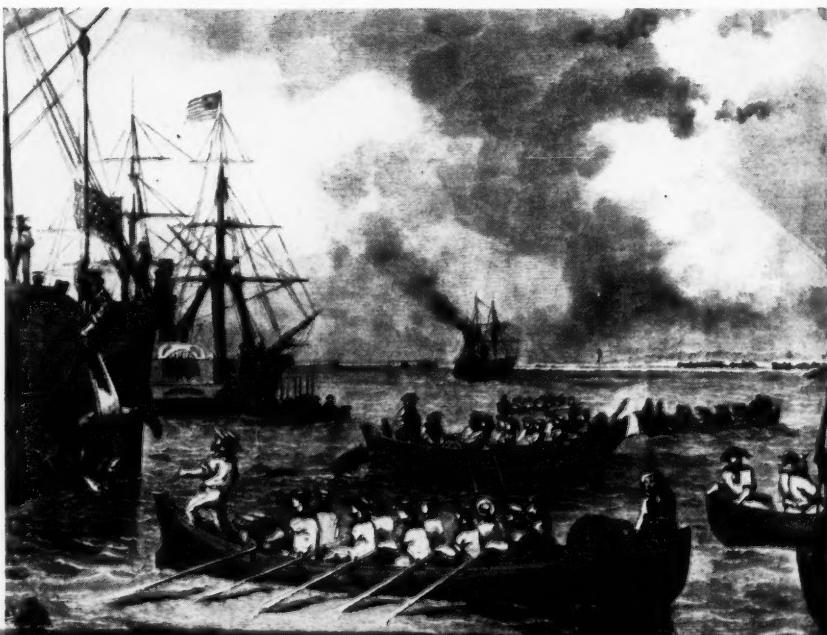
15 Jul 1861:

Colonel Commandant Harris directed the organization of four companies of Marines of 80 men each, together with their necessary officers, non-commissioned officers, and musicians for temporary service in the field under the command of Brigadier General Irvin McDowell, USA.

This battalion, promptly raised from among the raw recruits recently admitted to the Marine Corps at the Washington Navy Yard, was commanded by Major John G. Reynolds, USMC. Other officers, upon hearing of its organization and in anticipation of serving in the field, quickly begged to join. Only 12 were accepted.

21 Jul 1861:

This battalion of 353 Marines, commanded by Maj Reynolds, participated in the First Battle of Bull Run.



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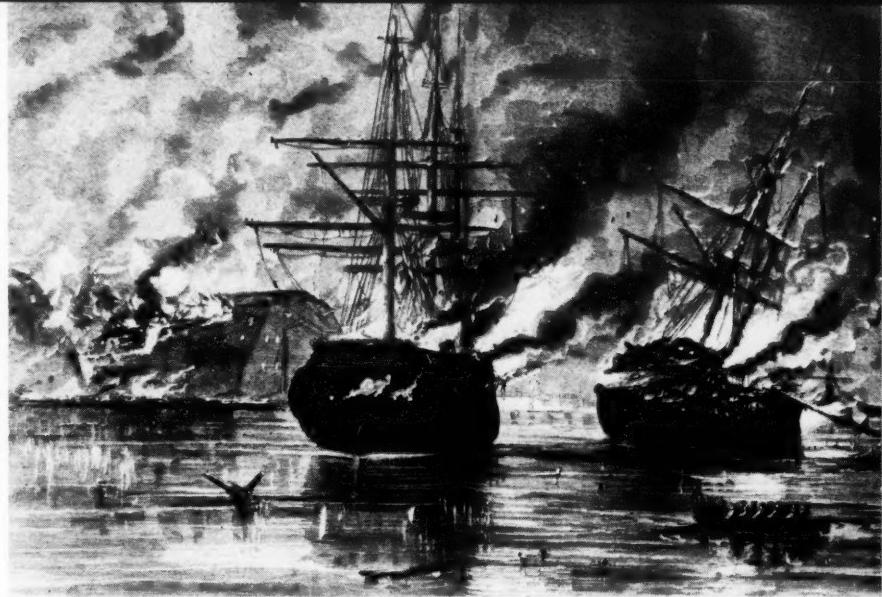
Partial destruction of Gosport (Norfolk, Va.) Navy Yard and ships denied their full use by the Confederates.

Despite Col Harris' doubt of the legitimacy of the battalion being assigned in this manner, it was assigned to Colonel Andrew Porter's Brigade and given the task of support to Captain Charles Griffin's "West Point Battery" of artillery. Inexperience dogged the steps of the newly recruited men, however, but Maj Reynolds managed to rally them three times under Confederate attack before they broke with the remainder of the Union Army. Second Lieutenant Robert E. Hitchcock and eight privates were killed in action. Brevet Major Jacob Zeilin, Second Lieutenant William H. Hale, one corporal, and 16 privates were wounded. Sixteen privates were missing in action.

19-21 Aug 1861:

Assistant Secretary of the Navy G. V. Fox ordered the organization of a force of 200 Marines from Washington to report to Captain John A. Dahlgren, USN, at the Navy Yard.

These Marines were formed in full marching order and assigned to the Potomac Flotilla for the purpose of scouring the Maryland countryside—especially Port Tobacco—for locations suspected of being Confederate depots for provisions and arms.



28-29 Aug 1861:

The Marine Detachment of the USS Minnesota, under the command of Captain William L. Shuttleworth, USMC, assisted in the capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, Hatteras Inlet, N. C.

Assisted by the Detachments of the USS Wabash, Captain Issac T. Doughty; USS Cumberland, First Lieutenant Charles Heywood; USS Minnesota, Second Lieutenant William H. Carter; and USS Susquehanna, Second

Lieutenant Philip R. Fendall, Jr., the Marines were transferred to the USS Harriet Lane. Landed at 0640 on the 28th, they had Fort Clark in possession by 1400. After spending the night ashore, they advanced against Fort Hatteras and, assisted by naval gunfire, captured the second fort at 1110. There were no Union casualties.

3 Sep 1861:

A guard of 30 Marines, commanded by an officer was ordered to report to Commander Richard Wainwright, USN, at Fort Ellsworth, Alexandria, Va., as part of the garrison.

14 Sep 1861:

A band of Marines and Sailors from the USS Colorado, commanded by Captain Edward McD. Reynolds, USMC, rowed stealthily into Pensacola Harbor to destroy the Confederate Privateer, Judah.

Private John Smith, the first to board the enemy vessel, was killed, but the Judah was set afire and cut adrift to sink. Three Marines were wounded.

15 Oct 1861:

Orders were received at Headquarters Marine Corps for another battalion of Marines to be formed under Major John G. Reynolds, embark on the U. S. Steamer Pawnee, and proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., there to report to Flag Officer Samuel F. DuPont, USS Wabash.

29 Oct 1861:

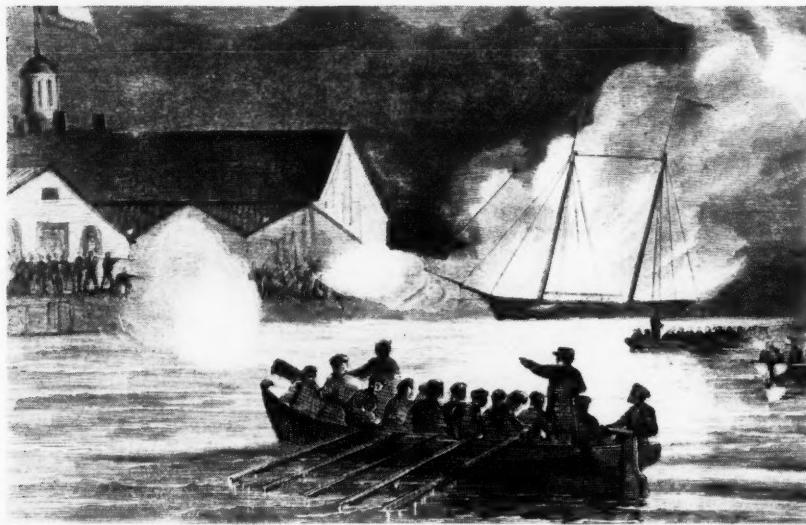
Seventeen armed vessels and 33 transports, including the chartered side-wheeler Steamer Governor, with approximately 300 Marines aboard, weighed anchor from Hampton Roads to Port Royal, S. C.



LtCol James Edelin, USMC



Lt Israel Green, USMC



Marines and Sailors from the USS Colorado destroyed the Confederate Privateer, Judah.



THIRTY MARINES (cont.)

1 Nov 1861:

In a raging hurricane off Cape Hatteras, the Governor's rotting hulk began to leak and, coupled with clumsy handling, soon was in a sinking condition.

USS Sabine came alongside on 2 November to transfer the hapless Marines, but the increasing storm hampered operations. A few at a time, they jumped to safety. Seven of them perished, however.

7 Nov 1861:

Following a prolonged bombardment by Flag Officer DuPont's fleet at Port Royal, the Confederates evacuated Hilton Head, opposite modern-day Parris Island. The Marine Detachment and Sailors of the USS Wabash landed at 1400 to secure Fort Walker against no opposition. The battalion, however, missed this operation.

7 Nov 1861:

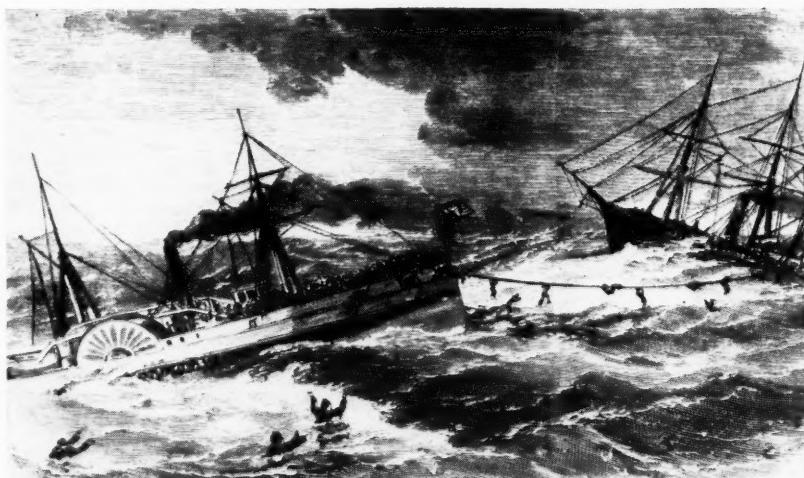
A detachment of Marines from the USS Santee raided Galveston Harbor, Texas.

Against bitterly opposing Texas seamen, a Sergeant's Guard attempted to cross the Galveston Bar and burn the Confederate Steamer General Rusk. When thwarted, they turned to the Armed Schooner Royal Yacht and destroyed her by fire, escaping in small boats.

8 Nov 1861:

Captain John Schermerhorn and Marines from the U. S. Steamer San Jacinto participated in the capture of Confederate diplomats, John Slidell and James Mason, from the British Steamer Trent, at sea, east of Havana, Cuba.

Flag Officer Samuel F. DuPont, USN



Maj Reynolds' battalion of Marines was rescued by the USS Sabine, when the steamer Governor started to sink during a storm off Cape Hatteras.

22 Nov 1861:

The United States Marine Corps was authorized to enlist an additional 500 privates, with a proportionate number of noncommissioned officers.

23 Nov 1861:

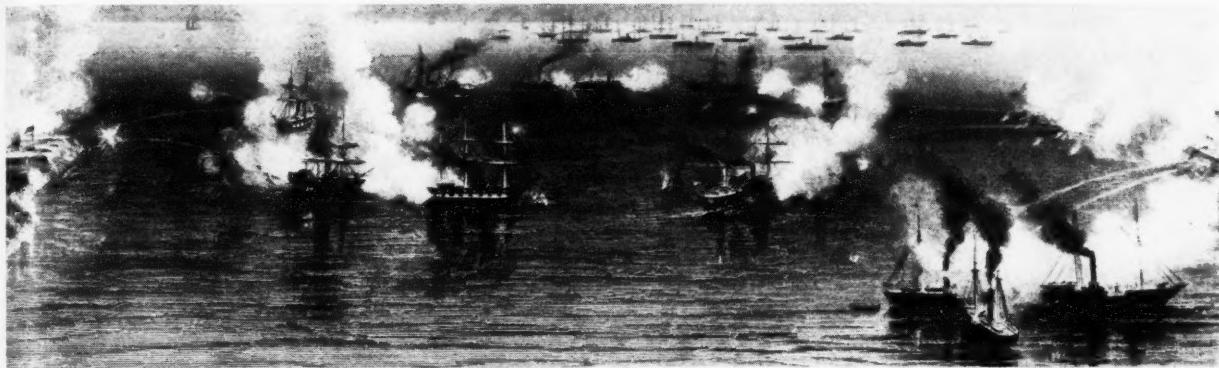
Colonel Commandant John Harris announced in Washington that 19 officers had resigned their Marine Corps commissions in their unwillingness to serve against the South.

12 Dec 1861:

In Helena Sound, S. C. (between

Port Royal and Charleston), the Marine Detachment of the USS Dale created general havoc for so small a force.

Marines of the Dale transferred to the small U. S. Steamer Isaac Smith to navigate the Ashepoo River. At Mosquito Creek, guns of the vessel bombarded a house sheltering Confederate detachments, and the Marines landed to mop them up and destroy the buildings. Later in the month, they fought another engagement with Confederates on the South Edisto River.



Following a prolonged bombardment by Flag Officer DuPont's fleet, Marines secured Fort Walker, S. C., with no opposition.

Dec 1861:

Marines from the USS Savannah attacked a Confederate fort on Tybee Island, Ga.

13 Jan 1862:

Confederate stores at Cedar Keys, Fla., were destroyed by the Marine Detachment of the U. S. Steamer Hatteras.

10-19 Feb 1862:

Sergeant's Guards of 14 Union vessels participated in the pursuit of a Confederate naval fleet up Croatan Sound from Roanoke Island, and aided in the occupation of Fort Cobb and Elizabeth City, N. C.

23 Feb — 8 Mar 1862:

The Marine Battalion of the South Blockading Squadron, under command of Maj Reynolds, departed for operations in Georgia.

The battalion, less First Lieutenant A. Stillman, two sergeants, one music, and 47 privates, boarded the U. S. Transport McClellan and departed Bay Point, S. C. Their destination was Fernandina, Amelia Island, Ga., which they were to occupy. Upon their arrival on 6 March, however, Union Army troops were in residence, and they returned to Hilton Head the following day.

8 Mar 1862:

Action of the CSS Virginia (formerly Merrimac) versus the USS Cumberland and USS Congress at Hampton Roads, Va. Captain Charles Heywood and Second Lieutenant Joseph F. Baker and their Marine Guards, respectively, took part aboard the two latter vessels.

Lt Baker reported to Captain Shuttleworth of the USS Minnesota that his "Marine Guard was stationed at the mid-ship guns on the spar-deck," and that one private was killed and another three wounded. The latter were sent aboard the Minnesota, and on to the hospital in Brooklyn.

8 Mar 1862:

Twenty-five Marines from the USS Mohican and USS Pocahontas, armed with two 12-pounder guns, landed at Brunswick, Ga., but found a Confederate encampment there deserted.

9 Mar 1862:

Engagement of the CSS Virginia and the USS Monitor, USS Minnesota, USS Roanoke, and USS St. Lawrence at Hampton Roads, Va.

Marine officers Capt William L. Shuttleworth and First Lieutenant William H. Carter in the Minnesota; Captain Matthew R. Kintzing in the Roanoke, and Second Lieutenant Richard S. Collum in the St. Lawrence, and their Marine Guards participated.

Capt Shuttleworth reported to the

Commandant that he had charge of the howitzers on the poop-deck, but that the Virginia could not approach them for effective fire on either day. Thus, he had no casualties in the action.

12-21 Mar 1862:

Marine Detachments of U. S. gun-boats under the command of sergeants, participated in a combined naval and army expedition up Slocum's Creek, N. C., capturing the towns of Newberne and Washington.

16 Mar 1862:

Captain Charles G. McCawley, First Lieutenants H. B. Lowry and Percival C. Pope, and Second Lieutenant Samuel W. Powell reported to Major John G. Reynolds at Bay Point, S. C., for duty with the Marine Battalion.

(continued on page 72)



The first engagement of the "Ironclads", the CSS Virginia, (formerly USS Merrimac) (L), and the USS Monitor, was at Hampton Roads, Va.

OLD TIMERS

**Veteran members of the Second Marine Division held a reunion
when the division celebrated its 20th anniversary**



During a demonstration of new Marine Corps weapons, MajGen Clayton B. Vogel, original CG of the division, and LtGen "Chesty" Puller examined an M79 40-mm. grenade launcher. A proposed squad of the future was part of the exhibit.



There was time for reminiscences during the reunion. MajGen Vogel discussed the early days of the Second Marine Division with LtCol W. D. Pickerell, Sgt Talmadge and MSgt S. V. Falicki, who served with him in 1941.

by SSgt Charles Kester

Photos by

SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.

OF ALL the men who were at San Diego in 1941 to hear Major General Clayton B. Vogel read the orders which activated the Second Marine Division, only a few were on hand to help celebrate the division's 20th anniversary at Camp Lejeune on February 1.

Seven generals who commanded the division in the past were present for the ceremonies. In the reviewing stand with Major General James P. Berkeley, present division commander, were Major General Vogel, Lieutenant General Julian C. Smith, Lieutenant General Thomas E. Watson, General Franklin A. Hart, General Edwin A. Pollock, Lieutenant General Lewis B. Puller and Lieutenant General Joseph C. Burger.

All the past commanding generals who attended the celebration, except MajGen Berkeley and LtGen Burger are now retired. Gen Burger is now Commanding General of FMFLant.

During a review in the morning, the division's colors were re-dedicated and the Second Division Drill Trophy and marksmanship awards were presented.

In the afternoon, visitors were shown some of the newly adopted weapons of the Marine Corps. For comparison purposes, rifle squads were formed, armed with weapons of the early 40's, the present day and the near future.

END



An "Honest John" rocket and launcher were part of a display of supporting weapons shown to visitors during the anniversary celebration.

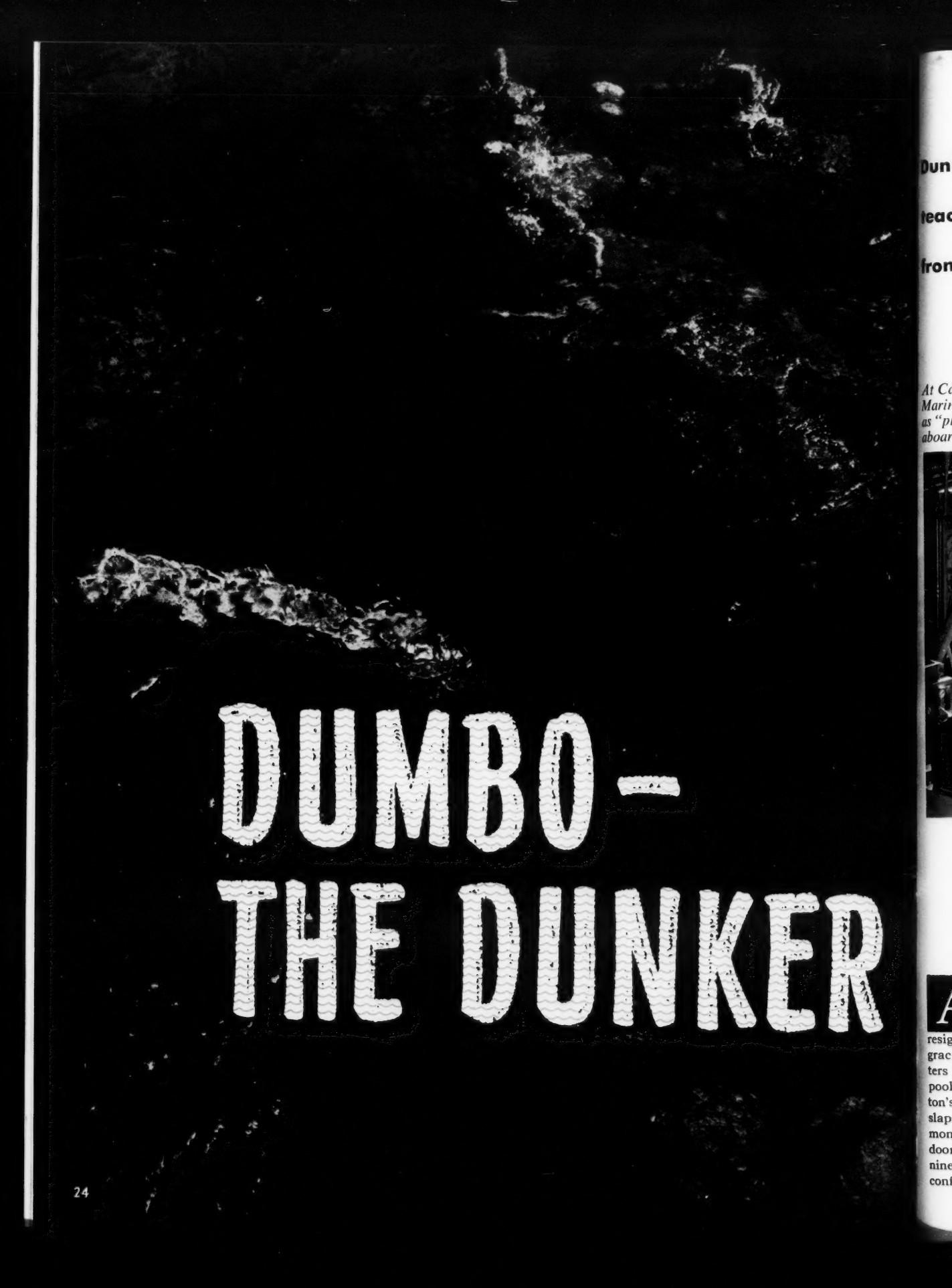


The 106-mm. recoilless rifle and its crew were part of the weapons display. Other new arms shown to the guests were the M-14 rifle, the M-60 machine gun and the M-79 grenade launcher.



A division parade was the highlight of the anniversary celebration. On the reviewing stand with MajGen James P. Berkeley, present commanding general, were six of his predecessors:

MajGen Vogel stood on Gen Berkeley's right, while in the second rank were (left to right) LtGen Julian C. Smith, LtGen Thomas E. Watson, Gen Franklin A. Hart, Gen Edwin A. Pollock, LtGen Puller and LtGen Joseph C. Burger.



DUMBO - THE DUNKER

**Despite its nickname, the
Dunker serves a grim purpose;
teaching troops how to escape
from 'copters downed in water**

At Camp Horne's pool, 10 combat-equipped Marines and two enlisted men, acting as "pilot and co-pilot," clambered aboard Dumbo to commence a testing cycle.



by MSgt Clay Barrow

Photos by

GySgt Charles B. Tyler

AN UNCONDITIONALLY guaranteed laugh-getter is the indomitable comedian, resigned to his fate, who smiles graciously even as the custard pie splatters against his face. In the swimming pool at Horne, one of Camp Pendleton's several camps, an equally ludicrous slapstick scene has, for the past several months, been visible through the open door of "Dumbo The Dunker." Inside, nine members of a heliteam, smiling confidently, watch water rise from in-

step to knee to shoulder level. Most are still grinning as the water engulfs them, their compartment and, ultimately, the entire helicopter fuselage.

Yet, despite its light-hearted nickname, Dumbo is a device of singularly grim purpose. Unique, it was specifically designed to indoctrinate helicopter-borne troops and plane crews in the still speculative methods of evacuating helicopters downed in water.

Unlike its namesake, whose ponchosized ears held the power of flight, Dumbo The Dunker does its monotonous duty in an area scarcely larger than a tennis court. Consisting of a lifting and lowering mechanism, boom arm, and a mock HUS-1 helicopter fuselage, its area of operation is presently limited to the deep end of Horne's

pool. Within a 27-second cycle, 10 combat-equipped Marines, plus a 'copter "pilot and co-pilot" can be swung from pool's edge, dunked in 15 feet of water and returned again to poolside.

Were this the extent of its repertoire, Dumbo would have long since earned the sobriquet of "Horne's white elephant." But Dumbo knows all kinds of tricks. For example, under its operator's deft guidance, it can, in effect, roll over on its side. (This puts its exit only 18 inches off the pool's bottom and requires most of its occupants to go down in order to get out and up.)

Throughout its initial testing phase, experienced swimmers of First Marine Division Recon Battalion have been employed to minimize the risk. First

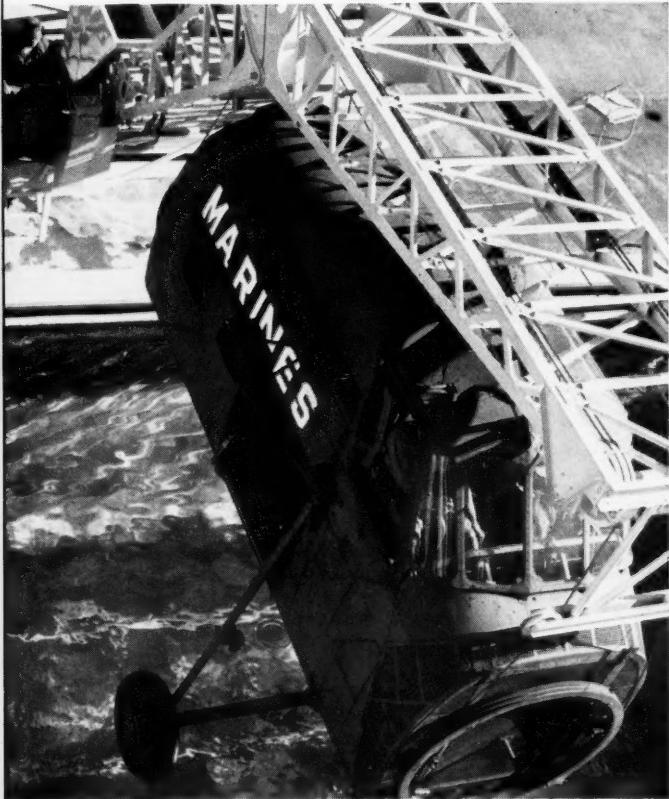
DUMBO (cont.)

Lieutenant Jean P. Cole, a muscular mustang, has been dunked more often (upward of 350 times) than anyone. One of his admiring men marveled, "As heliteam leader, it's his responsibility to stay down until everyone's out. But, I swear, sometimes it seems like I'd have time to get out of the pool and write a letter home before he finally bobs up."

"Our handicap," says Lt Cole, "is that there is no SOP for ditching. What we're doing here is trying to write one." A typical testing cycle generally involves 11 Recon men (although less experienced swimmers have been used). Two act as pilot and co-pilot at the 'copter's "controls." Lt Cole enters the



Packs stowed beneath seats, safety belts fastened, 1stLt Cole signaled Dumbo's operator that he and his men were ready to get their feet wet.



Like a bachelor pausing at the altar, Dumbo hesitated momentarily before taking the plunge.

As the helicopter fuselage hit the pool's 15-foot depth, "pilot and co-pilot" were the first to evacuate.



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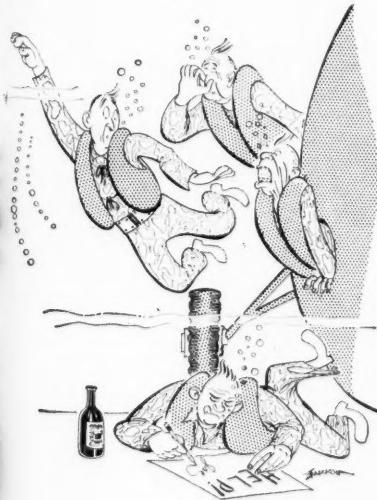
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Two men had surfaced as two more bobbed up scant seconds later.



fuselage last and takes his place next to the door. By this time, the ritual is familiar to all the men. Each knows whether he will exit through the door or, if through one of the kicked-out windows, precisely which one, and in what rotation. The men remove their packs and stow them beneath their canvas seat to prevent extra equipment from floating around inside the compartment once Dumbo dunks.

Next, the men unlouise trousers to prevent water from being trapped inside which would hinder their scoot to the surface. Then the men fasten their safety belts. Without this precaution, the troops would, on submerging, be hurled against the overhead.

"Panic," says Lt Cole, "that's your

enemy down there. I keep reminding myself that every danger has been anticipated. I know that I can pull a handle in the event of emergency and, in seven seconds, we'll be hauled completely clear of the water. So none of this is any problem to me. Still, I guess I'll always remember my first time down."

Inside the compartment, a klaxon horn alerts the men that the test cycle is about to commence.

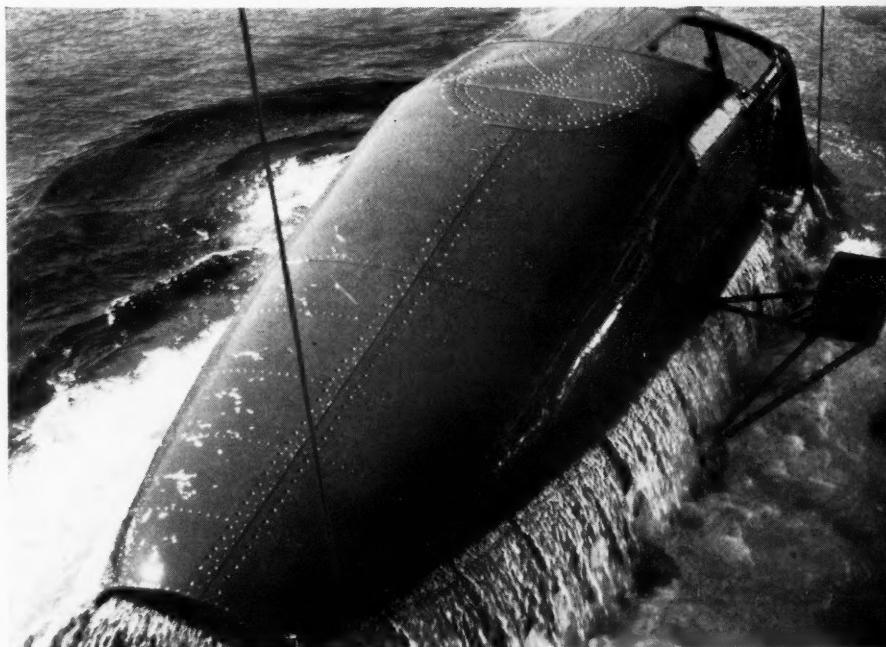
Dumbo most frequently enters the water at an angle calculated to shear off a 'copter's whirling rotor blades. One of its many safety characteristics prohibits a rapid initial sinking of the fuselage, giving the troops inside a chance to draw a deep breath before submerging. Still, it is estimated that Dumbo, punctured by 1500 additional holes, will sink more rapidly than an actual helicopter.

Once under water, the Marines unfasten belts and begin leaving the fuselage feet first. A reassuring sight to them down there is the other Marines in underwater diving gear, standing by in the event of unexpected trouble.

The device, developed by the Kellett Aircraft Corporation in cooperation with Port Washington, N.Y.'s, Naval Training Device Center, was conceived to anticipate the myriad hazards of emergency landings in water during a ship-to-shore operation.

To some, it resembles a giant mechanical arm dunking a bagful of doughnuts at once. But to those who have seen her in action, and to the hearty handful who have tested her capabilities, Dumbo is a thing of beauty and precision. There is no way of estimating, once her testing period is concluded, how many lives she may one day save. But, as her custodians point out, if it is only one, Dumbo will be well worth the time, effort, money, initiative and thought which has gone into her creation.

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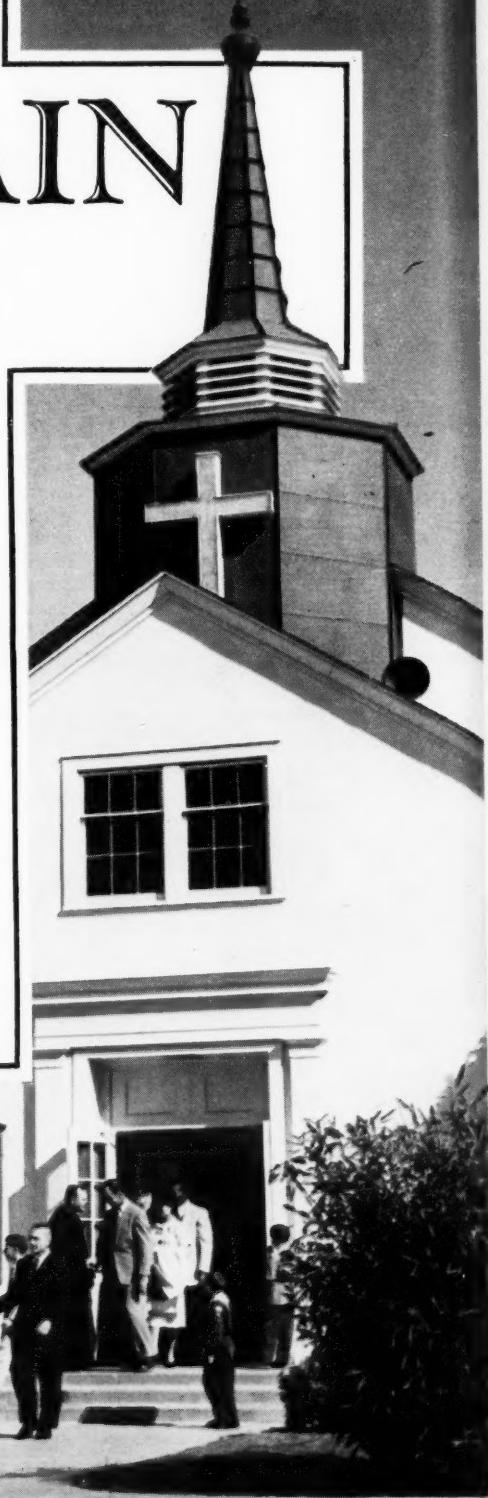


Water poured from some of the 1500 man-made holes in Dumbo's fuselage as the device was hauled to the surface at the conclusion of the test.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

by GySgt Mel Jones

Official USMC Photos





Rear Admiral George A. Rosso, USN, Chief of Chaplains.



Recruits at San Diego attend Divine services of their choice in the base chapel. The chaplains at Parris Island and San Diego have the responsibility of counseling and providing spiritual guidance for young Marines while the drill instructors mold them into a close-knit fighting unit.

THIS STORY has been told before. And no doubt it will be told again and again in the future, for it's a timeless story about a remarkable corps of men.

In essence, it's an account of a distinctively honorable profession which was born in a measure of disrepute. It's also a chronology of men who dispense reverence and gentleness in an atmosphere created to kill humans.

It's a story about the Navy's Chaplain Corps.

Originally, *Leatherneck* planned to write about the activities of peacetime chaplains at various posts and stations. We contacted every major command, questioning local chaplains regarding their duties, projects and future hopes. At that point we thought we might be able to do an Easter story on a base-by-base theme.

It didn't work out that way. After cataloguing all the material, we found

that we could cover such a story in a couple of paragraphs.

There's a marked similarity in the religious programs whether they are conducted in a Quonset hut on Okinawa or the modernistic Memorial Chapel at Quantico.

And that, perhaps, is the crux of a chaplains' story. Like the Marines whose needs they serve, peacetime Navy chaplains have an established routine, a sort of SOP which can be forecast from day to day. There'll be choir practice, meetings of Holy Name or other societies, consolation calls to bereaved, guidance for troubled emotions, social programs and, above all, religious services.

What sets these men apart from all others who have peacetime routines is what happens when that routine is disrupted; when they, like all other military men, are subjected to combat. The years of peacetime SOP can never

overshadow the feats performed by chaplains kneeling in the midst of indiscriminately flying slugs and shrapnel to administer rites, comfort or first aid. The very fact that these men are voluntarily on a battlefield is a story in itself . . . for they are armed only with their faith. Faith will preserve a mind, but it's not armor between skin and shot.

Navy chaplains haven't always been the spiritual guide for men in combat. In fact, there was a time when they were laughed at for their lack of derring-do. And they deserved this disrespect, just as today's men of God merit the esteem of every Marine.

Let's qualify that statement before whole congregations roar in anger. Back at the beginning, Navy chaplains weren't chaplains. Any man, rather advanced in letters, could sign aboard a ship as a chaplain. Whether or not he was ordained was incidental.



CHAPLAIN CORPS (cont.)

In the late 1700s, ships' skippers tolerated chaplains because the Continental Congress had decreed that "the commanders of the ships of the Thirteen Colonies are to take care that divine service be performed twice a day on board and a sermon preached on Sundays, unless bad weather or other extraordinary accidents prevent."

What the young, harried Congress didn't provide for was the quality of men who would perform those services. Consequently, unordained loafers were hired for the duration of a cruise for a number of insignificant reasons. Perhaps the ship's captain had a friend, or he needed a secretary or an instructor to teach navigation. Often, men were hired on the strength of applications which asked for a position as "clerk, purser or chaplain." Any one of those jobs was considered plush.

There was not, of course, any formal schooling for chaplains. Nor were there any specific qualifications. There is a case of an 18-year-old being accepted as a chaplain, and another of a man 70 years old being signed on.

Gradually, however, the Navy tightened its qualifications. In the middle 1800s, only ordained ministers or priests were accepted, and their duties came to be sharply defined.

But, by then, the chaplains had a number of problems on their hands. Their non-religious predecessors had created quite a stigma over a period of years. Perhaps as a cause of it, chap-

Front line Divine services were conducted for First Regiment Marines in Korea by Chaplain Oscar Weber.

lains were the lowest paid, least provided for men in the Navy. There are recorded instances of chaplains not being able to pay their mess dues and, therefore, having to eat in the crew's mess.

It was not the type of hardship which could be rectified by the passage of a pay law alone. Above all, men of the

Children receive arts and crafts instruction in the Protestant Sunday School class at Iwakuni, Japan.

Among the duties of Chaplain Dennis C. Kinlaw is the counseling of recruits at Parris Island.





If they can't come to you—go to them. Marines sat on the crest of former enemy-held Hill 881 in Korea as Chaplain Robert N. Ruleman conducted services during a lull in the fighting. Chaplain Ruleman is presently serving as Wing Chaplain of the First Marine Aircraft Wing at Iwakuni, Japan.

cloth had to earn acceptance. They could do that only with time; a lot of years of productive work and quiet diligence.

But they did it. By the time the Civil War boiled over the land, the military chaplain was beginning to get some respect. That conflict, which transformed an adolescent America into an adult, organized the chaplains into a corps with an identity of its own. From the Civil War on, chaplains were recognized, not tolerated.

By the time World War I reared its shell-pocked chaos, the Navy had formalized the corps. Still, there were harkenings back to the old days. True, a Chaplains' Division had been formed, but it was under the control of the Bureau of Navigation—a shade of the era when chaplains were expected to teach navigation to midshipmen. And, on occasion, there was an example of the old attitudes.

For example, one hopeful minister was being interviewed by Chaplain John Frazier, the Corps' first Chief of Chaplains and a blunt man who

selected his appointees with exceeding care. After being closeted with the hopeful, Chaplain Frazier left his office, only to encounter the young minister's wife.

"I do hope you've taken Henry into the Navy," she gurgled, "because he's so fond of water."

Rightly thinking that was a rather pallid reason for a man to choose the Navy, Chaplain Frazier retorted: "In that case, you'd better go home and dig a well and let Henry jump into it."

Chaplain Frazier may have been a little caustic, but he indicated the type of man the Navy wanted for its Chaplain Corps. Men of the cloth have always been motivated, but the Navy wanted—and still wants—ministers, priests and rabbis who are MOTIVATED.

And they get them—volunteers who have dedicated themselves to the formation of religious programs in peacetime and who have died tending to a fighting man's welfare during wartime.

In the turbulent past of the Chaplain Corps, that motivation has sometimes

upset the Navy's status quo, causing cheers, howls of anguish or appreciation for the progressiveness of chaplains. There were chaplains who:

1. Took action against floggings, resulting in the practice being abolished. This got lusty, vocal approval from the ships' crews.

2. Fought the issuance of grog rations, resulting in that custom also being abolished. This got an equally lusty, equally vocal, reaction from the ships' crews, but the shouts could hardly be called approval.

3. Established a school for midshipmen, the prototype for Annapolis, which was founded 40 years later.

4. Helped introduce the educational system of the Navy, instigated shipboard movies, then turned around and pioneered calisthenics because the crews were getting too soft.

These were peacetime accomplishments, brought about because chaplains had time to look around, study and improve on existing practices, even if the practice did involve free booze.

There is no such list of policy or

CHAPLAIN CORPS (cont.)

organizational changes brought about by wartime chaplains. And there shouldn't be. Combat isn't the place for change; it's the spot for implementation. And the chaplains have fulfilled their roles beyond expectation.

There's a curious sidebar in the relationship between the Chaplain Corps and war. By nature, men of God are opposed to armed conflict. Yet, war brought about the very existence of such a Corps, and conflict brought to the chaplain the status of esteem he deserved all along.

Even in the old days when chaplains weren't, really, there are instances when the few who were ordained stood out in combat. From the log of the *Alliance* after it had captured two British ships in the Revolutionary War:

"The peril the ship was in brought out the desperate courage of every man aboard the *Alliance*, the cloth being no exception. The Reverend Benjamin, armed cap-a-pie, was seen in the midst of the fray and thereafter is said to have become known on the ship as the 'fighting parson'."

Cap-a-pie, incidentally, means head to toe, which indicates the Reverend Benjamin was fairly well heeled, weapons-wise. This practice might have suited the 1700s, but today's chaplains



In Korea, a chaplain lit a cigarette for a wounded Marine to comfort him as a doctor administered first aid.

rather frown upon it. A minister consoles, comforts or reconstructs. He never destroys.

The chronicles of military history are filled with the deeds of chaplains. They have distinguished themselves in every major conflict. The following are samplings, selected because they por-

tray the role these men played, because they show the sacrifice chaplains are prepared to give or because they indicate the human qualities of these men of God:

Korea: About Hagaru-ri, Chaplain W. M. Hearn, in answer to a later questionnaire, wrote: "Those chaplains who were in the Hagaru area during the 'trap' tried to cover the hospital units. I had a small Communion set and gave Communion to as many as possible as they were brought into the field hospital. Divine services involving large groups was dangerous, so I went from tent to tent for brief prayers during these times, or in foxholes or wherever men were together. My most memorable prayer was given on the running board of a moving truck as I prayed with the men driving, at their request. Bowed head and closed eyes were, of course, impossible—at least for the driver."

World War I: An observer relates of a chaplain: He crawled, walked and ran among the fighting men during these uncertain days, finding the wounded and marking the position of a dead Marine by forcing the bayonet of a rifle into the ground so that the butt of the rifle stood upright. He cut away clothes from the wounds, even cutting the shredded flesh that held a shattered leg or arm to the body, sounding out words of encouragement. He heard the whine of the bullet as he dragged a wounded man into a shell hole . . . and then with the night and a lull in the fighting, the chaplain with a shovel led off a gang of volunteers to bury those who still lay on the ground . . ."



A Marine knelt to kiss the ring of His Eminence Cardinal Spellman during his visit to the front lines in Korea.

World War II: The aircraft carrier *Franklin* was hit and almost sunk off the coast of Japan in 1945. Burning so fiercely her metal was white, the ship's only hope for survival lay in jettisoning the ammunition aboard. Everyone took part in the great shell-heaving, including Father J. T. O'Callahan, the only Navy chaplain to receive the Medal of Honor. The ship was saved; limped back to the States to create a Pacific classic. And there was a song written about the likes of Father O'Callahan. It was called "Praise the Lord and Pass the Ammunition."

Korea: Excerpt from a chaplain's advice to other chaplains entering combat: "Chaplains must give an air of calmness and assurance, give of their faith and courage, give their church's ministry and beware of asking operational questions, repeating ill-founded rumors and becoming amateur strategists. A chaplain in combat must give, give, give, of the best he has!"

World War II: Chaplain George Rentz was made to stay aboard a raft after his ship had been sunk, even though he argued his place should be taken by a wounded man. Later that night, the chaplain disappeared. In his place was another wounded man, protected by the chaplain's life jacket.

Korea: Chaplain John Craven, a former Marine and presently a chaplain at Quantico, has seen more combat as a chaplain attached to Marines than he ever saw as a Marine. He's been a padre at Saipan-Tinian, Iwo and Korea.

About Korea, he wrote: "Conducted divine services under all sorts of conditions; in Korean houses, drug stores, nail factory, city hall, courtyards, barns, warehouse, railroad stations, theater building, school building of a Benedictine monastery, creek beds, rock quarries, shell holes, tents, reverse slopes and open country. The altar was rigged on ox-carts, Jeep hoods, ammunition crates, metal spools for communications wire and stretchers."

Korea: Chaplain Keven Keaney, who was later wounded trying to evacuate a wounded Marine, wrote: "The Communists opened up at us with machine guns. I jumped behind a tree and made myself thin as possible . . ."

World War II: Chaplain E. T. Michaels, wounded at Saipan, described being hit: "I had just stooped over to console a Marine on a stretcher when a bullet penetrated my collarbone and shoulder blade, leaving them both broken. The Marine gave up the stretcher and I lay thereon . . ."

These are, to repeat, but a few instances descriptive of chaplains in combat. There are thousands more, as statistics indicate. During World War II and the Korean Conflict, 226 Navy chaplains were decorated for valor. Three died in POW camps, 10 lost their lives in combat and 15 others were wounded.

Today, there are 820 Navy chaplains; 148 of them are attached to Marine commands. All volunteers, they have been selected with almost micro-

scopic care.

To become a Navy chaplain, a candidate must be a graduate seminarian, and ordained. His application for Naval service must be endorsed by the officials of whatever religion he represents.

After being commissioned, the young chaplain is sent to an eight-week school at Newport, R. I., where he's indoctrinated into the military sphere. After the school, he's assigned to the field, usually under the direct supervision of a senior chaplain. Then may follow sea duty or FMF, but whatever his assignment, it'll be a few years before he gets his own chapel.

Most padres assigned to the divisions enter another phase of training; the understanding of Marines in combat. In the First Divvy, for example, new chaplains are enrolled in a lengthy course, involving such things as field medical work, communications, supply, division training programs and umpiring infantry maneuvers.

Many of today's chaplains have been commissioned since the Korean Conflict. Consequently, as you follow one through Easter services, you may picture him only as the man who can be found at the station chapel if you need him.

But, if conflict breaks out tomorrow, next month, next year, or even many years from now, you'll see him under different circumstances. He won't be hard to spot. He'll be the man kneeling over a wounded Marine. . . .

END

Camp Pendleton's historical chapel was first used as a winery under the Picos and mission fathers and as a blacksmith shop for Jerome O'Neill during the 19th century. It was converted into a chapel in 1942 and is presently serving the Marine Corps Base and First Marine Division personnel.



YANKEE MARINE

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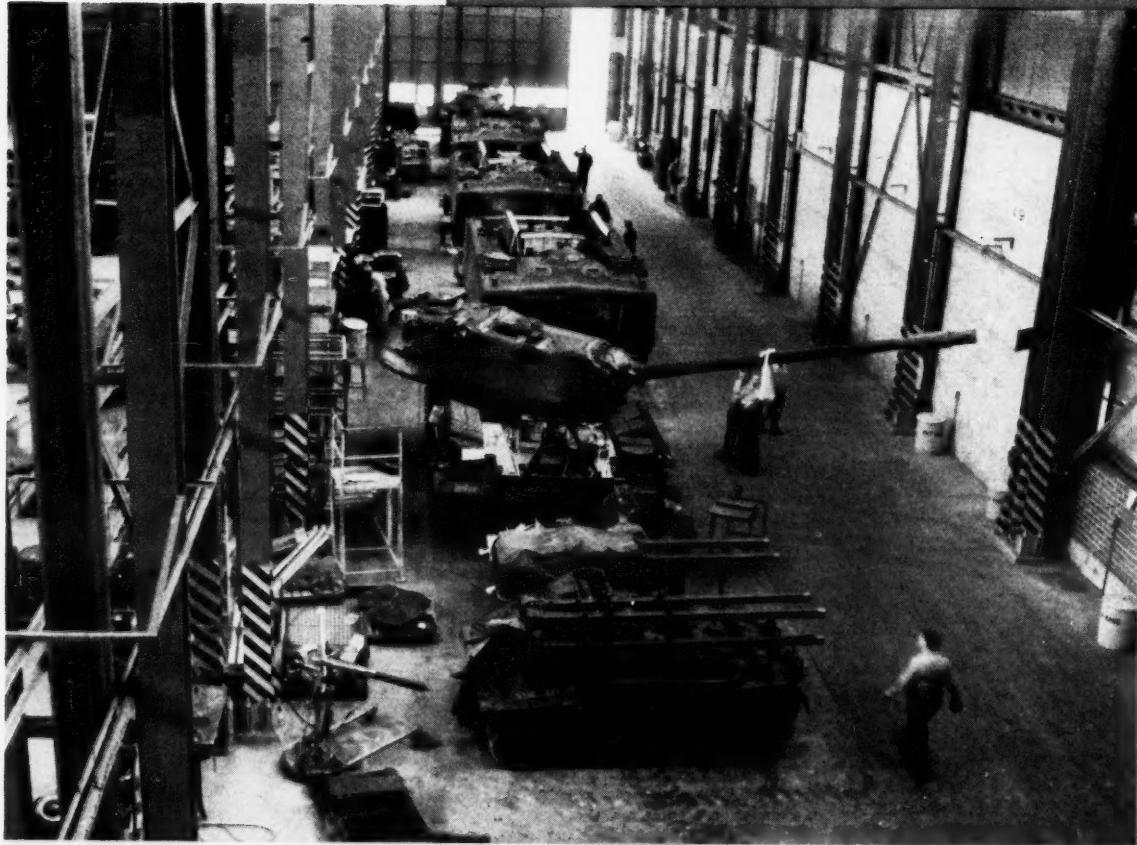
POSTS
OF
THE
CORPS

ALBANY GEORGIA

by SSgt Charles Kester

Photos by

SSgt Russell W. Savatt, Jr.



Ontos, tanks and LVTs follow each other through the production line in the Repair Division. Trucks, jeeps and other wheeled and tracked vehicles are also renovated or repaired in this spacious, well-equipped building.

The Marine Corps stocks more than a quarter of a million gizmos in its huge East Coast Supply Center

AS THE PRINCIPAL source of supply for all eastern Marine Corps units, including those in the Mediterranean and Near Eastern areas, the Supply Center at Albany, Ga., stocks more than a quarter of a million items, ranging from pea-sized transistors to M-103 tanks.

In addition, the Supply Center operates maintenance and repair shops, capable of servicing equipment of all kinds, from the most sensitive fire control apparatus to eight-inch, self-propelled howitzers.

The Center's living area resembles one of the better colleges, with its red brick, colonial-style buildings. The operations area, separated from the living quarters and administration buildings, is a huge industrial installation.

Because of the complex nature of its mission, the Supply Center also has an unusual command structure. For example, Lieutenant Colonel James R. Jones, who commands Headquarters Battalion, is also the Director of the

Administrative Division. The Materiel Battalion commander, Colonel H. V. Buzhardt, is also the Director of the Materiel Division, while the Director of the Repair Division, Lieutenant Colonel R. W. Nelson, is the commanding officer of Repair Battalion.

One of the reasons for this command arrangement is the fact that only about 1500 members of the staff are in the Marine Corps or Navy. The rest are civilian employees.

Albany is one of the few places where **TURN PAGE**



Vehicles ready for issue were stored in de-humidified warehouses, while others covered several acres outside.

ALBANY (cont.)



All engines get dynamometer tests after repair. GySgt A. H. McMurtrey prepared to check a tank engine, while Sgt W. S. Smith changed one of the carburetors.



Sgt James Spratt, of the Rifle Team Equipment Section, inspected the diameter of lands and grooves in a match rifle. The section does all East Coast match conditioning.

Marines and civilians are to be found working side-by-side. In one section, a Marine may be in charge of a group of civilians, while in the section next door, a civilian employee may be in charge of the Marines.

As a result, Albany is also one of the few Marine Corps establishments where Marines may be seen punching a time clock! Accurate records of the amount of work performed each day are necessary to provide cost and production control information.

Largest of the Center's divisions, in space and inventory, is Materiel, which occupies 19 warehouses and several outside storage yards. The Division controls almost 100 acres of inside storage space and 184 more acres devoted to outside storage. Materiel needs the space to store the 246,000 different items it carries on the inventory.

Despite the enormous amount of equipment and parts, the Division is organized to supply field units with most items in a matter of hours. A requisition which arrives at Stock Control Branch on one day is in the hands of the Warehousing and Shipping Branch the next morning, in the form of shipping documents.

In the case of emergency requisitions, Warehousing and Shipping is able to give four-hour service from the time it receives the shipping documents. A

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An LVT was checked out in the Supply Center's huge test tank. The inspection system is designed to ensure that all items which pass through the repair shops actually perform the work for which they were designed. Near the test tank is an area where tanks, bulldozers and other heavy equipment are given extensive field trials before final acceptance.

normal requisition takes less than 24 hours to be filled and on its way to the using unit.

In all overall emergency, the procedures are even faster. During the Lebanon crisis, Materiel filled orders and had them moving within five hours after the original requisition arrived.

During the crisis, when units up and down the East Coast were preparing to mount out, Marines and civilians worked around the clock. Despite the rush, the Center was able to provide 99 per cent of the items requested. Although one per cent is a very small margin, Center personnel are still unhappy about the efficiency of the system. Their goal is no less than 100 per cent in every case.

Speedy service in processing requisitions is partly due to the inventory carried by Warehousing and Storage. Almost 90 per cent of the stock items can be binned. Most of one huge warehouse is devoted to bins for these small items. A special parcel post packaging line has been established to pack and mail small orders. The Post Office at Albany makes pickups twice a day, to insure rapid delivery.

In order to handle the huge volume of requisitions processed by the Branch, a large work force is needed, but a surprising number of workers are required for secondary jobs. It takes the full-time efforts of 15 persons just to determine the locations of items in stock! An entire squad of Marines is occupied in identifying items which may accidentally have been placed in the wrong bins, or mis-labeled.



Electronic computers are used to keep most of the Center's records. Stock accounts are carried on the magnetic tapes of UNIVAC computers.

ALBANY (cont.)

A group of inspectors works continually, checking the condition of stock items. It's their job to make certain that all items issued are in good working condition.

A large Packaging and Preservation section works hand-in-hand with the inspectors. Many parts on the shelves were packaged before modern preservative systems were developed. Re-packing these items is a major job of P and P.

Cosmolite is no more. Instead of entombing a weapon or its parts in pounds of gummy grease, almost impossible to remove, P and P now coats them with a light covering of preservative which, in most cases, needn't be removed before the item is put into use.

Bearings are now pre-packed with grease so they can be immediately installed, while other parts are sealed in air-tight paper and plastic bags to accomplish the same purpose.

Preservation of another kind is also carried on by the Warehousing and Storage Branch. Five of its warehouses are especially dehumidified for storing items which would rust rapidly if kept in the damp air normally found in Albany.

Special machinery keeps the moisture in the air down to 38 per cent in the buildings, which house guns, vehicles and electronic parts. Cold storage rooms are used to store batteries, photographic supplies and other items which could be damaged by heat.

Although normal inventory records and stock level figures are kept by the electronic brains in the administration building, Warehousing and Shipping recently completed a monumental physical inventory of every item it has in stock. The vast wall-to-wall count served to verify both the amounts of the items on hand and their location in the storage area.

Maintaining a running record of the amounts shipped, received and stored, would require an impossible number of clerks, so the Center has installed a battery of electronic computers to handle the record keeping.

Currently, IBM tabulators are used to keep information on labor distribution, financial accounting, payrolls, cost and personnel accounting, and work measurement, while a UNIVAC file computer is used to keep the supply management and stores accounts. Every item on the inventory of the Supply Center is recorded on the magnetic tape memory banks of the UNIVAC.

Maintenance and repair of items in



Supply center receives many distinguished visitors. BG William P. Battel, Albany's CG, welcomed Contra-almirante Guillermo Perez, Commandant of the Argentine Marine Corps.

stock, as well as repair of items sent from other East Coast units, have been assigned to Repair Division.

To accomplish its mission, the Division operates a Central Repair Shop which covers almost 300,000 square feet. Within the brick, concrete and steel building are housed industrial machinery of almost every type.

The Shops Branch not only has charge of the repair, rebuilding, modification and preservation of all categories of Marine Corps ground equipment, but it also provides technical assistance to other Supply Center elements in connection with maintenance, repair and preservation of Marine Corps equipment in their charge.

The wide variety of labor performed by the Shops Branch demands a specialized division of the work. Each of the sub-sections is interdependent. All of them might work on a single piece of equipment, the M-104 tank, for instance.

The Weapons Section tests, repairs, adjusts and modifies most types of tracked vehicles, artillery and infantry weapons. In addition, it has facilities for cleaning, repairing, adjusting and modifying timepieces, optical instruments and most kinds of fire control equipment.

This short description covers a fantastic volume of work. A continuous chain of LVTs, tanks, Ontos' and self-propelled artillery passes through the repair line of the main shop.

While in the repair shop, their engines and drive trains are removed and checked for needed repairs, the tracks are taken off and checked, and the suspension systems are worked over.

The Small Arms Section is equipped to repair any infantry weapon. During the course of a normal working day M-1s may be test-fired from 0800 to 1000, to see if repairs are needed. A sub-unit of the section is devoted to match-conditioning rifles and pistols for competition use. The Rifle Team Equipment group is the only unit on the East Coast which performs this conditioning.

The Vehicle Section does the necessary work on wheeled vehicles, construction equipment and other special purpose items, and performs needed repairs, adjustments, modifications and tests on all mechanical accessories and assemblies such as engines, carburetors, power trains and radiators.

Besides testing, repairing and modifying communication and other electronic equipment, the Communication-Electronic and Electrical Section pro-

vides electrical shop support for other sections of the branch.

Cleaning items entering the Branch to be repaired, and painting them before they leave, falls to the Preservation Section, which also "mothballs" equipment for outside storage. Welding, machine shop work, sheet metal and canvas work are done in the Support Section for the whole branch. Near the main building is a test area where certain items are given an operational check after they have been repaired.

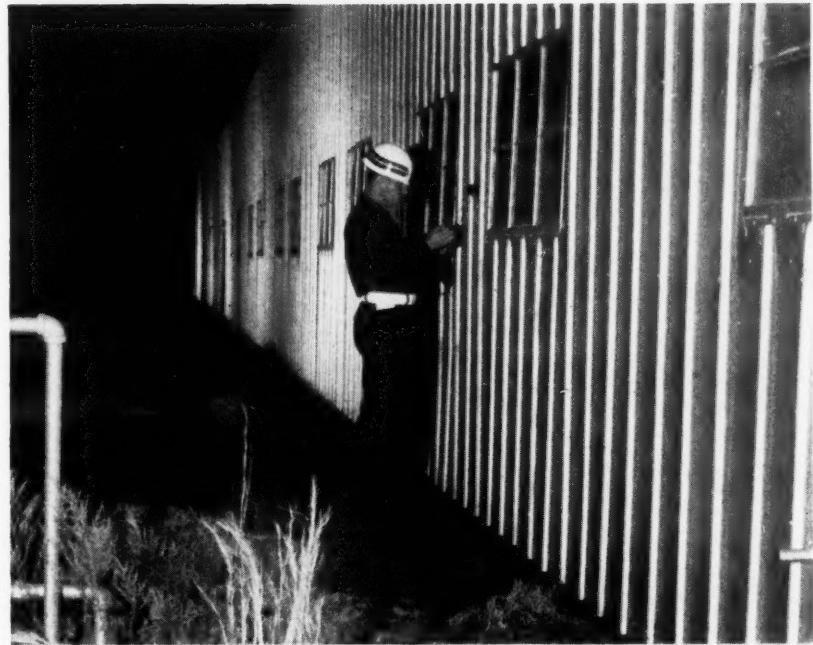
The purpose of these tests is to determine if the equipment does the work for which it was designed. Bulldozers must actually move dirt, graders must grade and other construction equipment must operate under simulated field conditions.

Nearby is a concrete testing tank which holds almost 400,000 gallons of water. It is used to test LVTs before they receive final approval.

All items processed through the Repair Division are checked several times by men from the Inspection Branch. It is their job to determine what work needs to be done on any piece of equipment and then to make certain that the work is done properly.

In order that the operating branches of the Center may better accomplish their primary missions, normal military and administrative services for the Center have been assigned to the Administrative Division.

Like any headquarters unit, the Administrative Division is responsible for military training, personnel, base security, Marine Exchanges, Special Services and other requirements of the Center. Because of the large proportion of civilian employees, the Industrial



Base security is especially important at Albany. LCpl Floyd Sletter checked the locks on one of the buildings during a night tour.

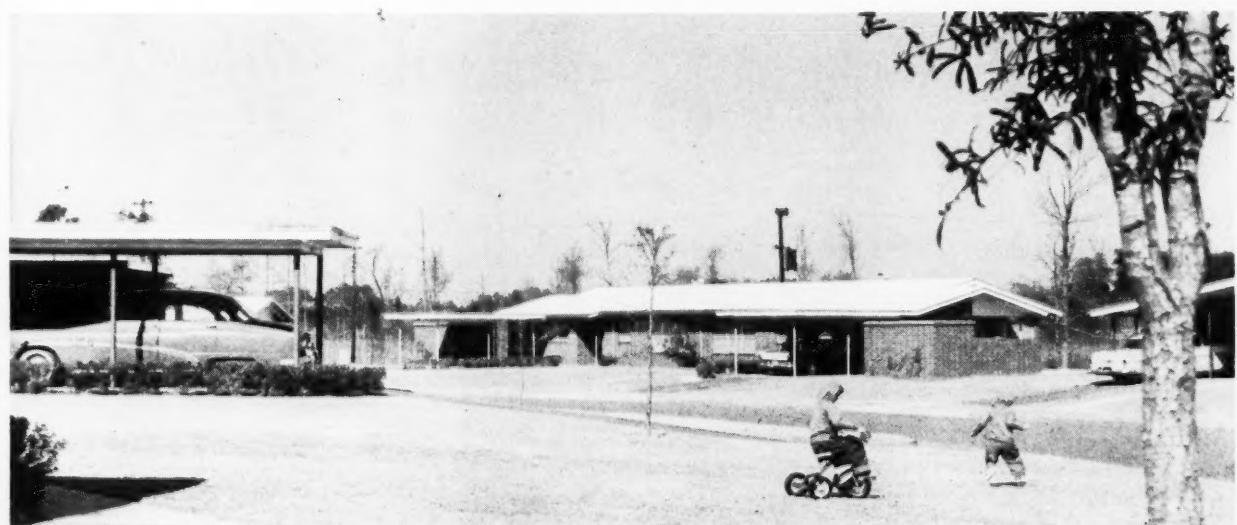
Relations Branch plays an important part in the operation of the Center.

The Commanding General of the Supply Center, Brigadier General William P. Battel, has in his charge a base valued at 60 million dollars, a stock inventory worth almost half a billion dollars and an annual operating allowance of more than 16 million dollars. Military and civilian payrolls amount to more than a million dollars a month.

The Comptroller Division, headed by Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. Bear,

advises the CG as to how the Center's money should be spent, keeps track of what has been expended and maintains a running record of how much is left. This is generally the job of the Comptroller at any Marine Corps base, but the size of the operation at Albany requires a staff of 120 people!

The base itself is attractive. The neatly kept lawns set off the red brick, colonial-style buildings, and everywhere on the base there is a feeling of spaciousness. (*continued on page 83*)



The housing situation is good at Albany. There is only a short waiting list for these public quarters on the base. There is also a special park for trailer owners.



Officers and NCOs of the 21st Battalion of French Marine Infantry watched a flame thrower demonstration when Marines from the Second Division visited Pointe Noire during the Solant Amity cruise.

VISIT TO POINTE NOIRE

by 1st Lt T. W. Foster

Photos by L. M. Kuritz



Souvenir hunters SSgt George A. Brown and LCpl Paul Stokes, Jr. examined African art work in the Congo Republic.



MARINE Landing Force, commanded by Major H. Richard Kurth, Jr., USMC, of the Second Marine Division, paid a good will visit to Pointe Noire, Congo Republic, on January 28, while participating in the President's People-to-People program in West Africa.

Pointe Noire, once part of French Equatorial Africa, is now the major deep water port in this independent West African Republic. With a mixed Congolese and European population of 37,000, the city presents the appearance of a modern French seaport, but includes colorful Moslem vendors who ply their trade in tourist-tempting African carvings and curios along the sidewalks. As usual, temptation proved too great for the souvenir-hunting Marines and Sailors who nearly bought out the city's supply.

The most satisfying event of the People-to-People visits was a party given by Marines for children of the Swedish Mission Evangelique. The youngsters were treated to ice cream and candy, received presents of new toys and enjoyed watching movie cartoons. They were also introduced to the mysterious American game of baseball, unknown throughout most of Africa.



Marines gave ice cream to children at the Mission Evangelique in Pointe Noire. The visit to the Swedish school was a part of the cruise's People-to-People program.

Distinguished Congolese and other foreign visitors, including the first Vice President of the Republic visited the *USS Hermitage* to watch Marine helicopters perform acrobatics and execute an air-sea rescue mission.

A demonstration was also held for the 21st French Marine Infantry Battalion by members of the Landing Force's Company "G." Included were the display and functioning of weapons, organic to Marine ground units, together with an explanation of the tasks of each Marine in a rifle squad. An added feature was an external lift of a "mule" by helicopter. Following the demonstration, Maj Kurth presented a Marine Corps plaque to the commanding officer of the French Battalion, as a token of friendship and good will between United States and French Marines.

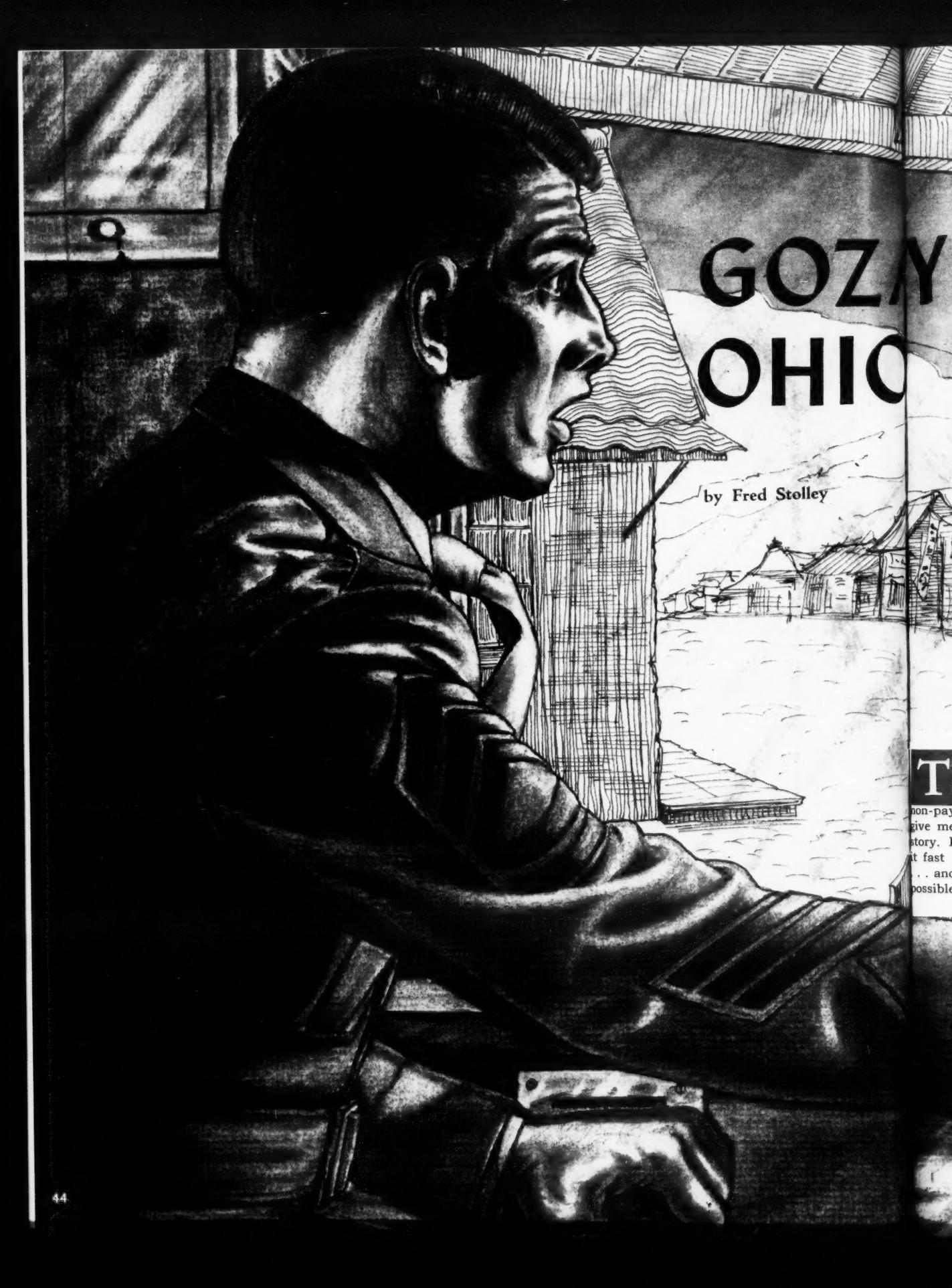
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Instruction on the 3.5-inch rocket launcher was given during the weapons demonstration for members of the French Marines.



◀ A miniature golf game was one of the many gifts Marines gave to the children of the Mission Evangelique

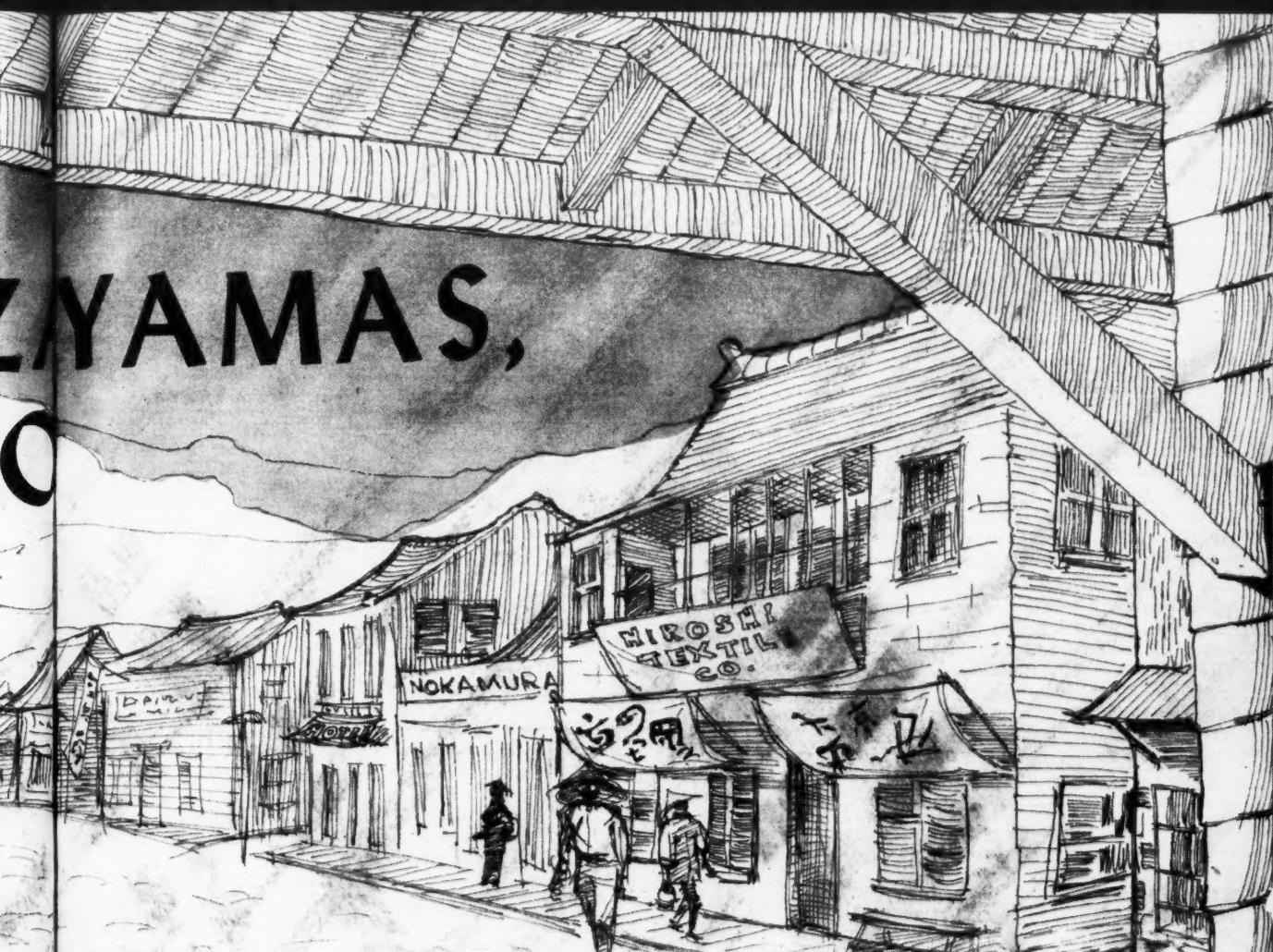


GOZY OHIO

by Fred Stolley

T

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give me
story. I
it fast
... and
possible



THE PROFESSOR who taught the short story class I was kicked out of in 1932 for non-payment of tuition would probably give me the distended nostrils for this story. It is against his tenets of "get in it fast . . . present a tight-woven plot . . . and wrap it up in as few words as possible.

However, as I went through the years and was privileged to sit at the shoulders of some of the great raconteurs of the Marine Corps and listen to their stories (as long as I took my turn and bought a round) I found that the great story tellers didn't "get in it, and get out of it in a hurry." We had more time than money in those days and the

sea stories, along with the brew, needed to be savored in short sips.

Thus it is that this story comes to you with a long-winded approach, filled with a "foot-noted" type of introduction of miscellaneous information that can certainly be of no value except to the career Marine.

TURN PAGE



GOZAYAMAS (cont.)

You will also note that it has an "epilogue." You have probably been annoyed by the person who tells a story at a party, gives the punch line, and then insists on repeating the punch line two or three times more to bore his listeners to distraction.

This story follows the pattern of the "Old Corps" raconteurs who wound up their story with a punch line, and, when the laughs were milked dry, delivered their "epilogue" for a curtain call.

It was Spring at the "Swamp" (Lejeune to the layman) and I'm sitting at a table on the patio, sipping a *Pernod* when Smoky James joined me.

"What's that you're drinkin'?" he grunts. "Looks like weak milk to me."

"Don't let your bifocals cause you to lose your usual good judgment," I caution him. "After four of these, you get the courage of a tiger . . . you feel you could beat Clay Barrow at poker, Victor Schwartz in a drill competition or maybe even Duke Rosoff in a debate."

He paled visibly.

"If it's that strong I don't want none," he said. "Why, I could maybe go home and contradict my wife. What's in that stuff anyway?"

"Made of wormwood, they say . . . it's the national drink of France . . . it's a pale green in the bottle and they call it Absinthe . . . then when you drip it slowly over ice it turns this milky color and you call it a *Pernod*."

"Must be what they fed those Paris taxi drivers back in 1917 when they went out and beat hell out of the Huns at Belleau Wood."

I never read it anywhere but it sounded reasonable to me.

"What's wrong with you anyway, Chipmunk? Ever since you had that tour of State Department duty you been acting like Maurice Chevalier's twin brother."

"Chevalier," I chilled him, "is a sexagenarian!"

"I know . . . I know . . . and if you don't snap out of it, you're gonna wind up the same way. Any day now I expect you to turn up at troop and stomp in a beret. What'd you do, spend four years in Paris?"

"Nope," I sighed, "I spent four years in Saudi Arabia where the strongest drink is tea with a shot of honey, but I dreamed and read about Paris for the whole tour . . . maybe someday I'll make it."

"I'd drink to your trip . . . but I got no drink."

I rose to the bait.

"Garcon," I called. "Two more *Pernods*."

The waiter was one of those wise kids who went back to school after Korea and got his masters degree. He came back in to save enough money to get his PhD.

"Gunny," he said, "the plural of *Pernod* is *Pernod*. You don't add an 's' if you want more than one . . . it's like 'moose' or 'sheep'."

"Save your educated palaver for the second lieutenants next week when you work at the officers' club," I told him. "And change the order. Bring us two *Asahi*."

"Officers' club?" he muttered. "I don't work at the officers' club."

"You better put in your application," I growled, "because you ain't gonna be around here very long when old Arch finds out you been buttin' in on conversations and correcting gunnery sergeants."

As he hustled off, Skolski sauntered in and sat down.

"This is *not* the freeloaders' table," I greeted him.

"Shut up, you old bazoo," he countered. "I'll buy a round."

"You should," I said bitterly. "Next time I sit in a blackjack game with you, I'll count the cards after every round."

"You had the deal," he snickered. "I don't know how that deck wound up with only 49 cards in it."

"I found out! You ate a nine with that first ham sandwich the cook brought you, and I went bust, hitting a 12 with a king. Later on, you dropped two more cards and shoved them under the rug with your foot . . . you must have eaten at least one more face card in that submarine "Ski" brought you when I was sweatin' out a ten for that big pot that finally broke me."

"You just got to learn to pay attention."

The waiter came with a brew and saved me the trouble of taking a swing at him. Skolski paid and Smoky apologized for not being able to buy a round.

"This is my tax month," he said.

"Tax month?" I questioned.

"Yep. About ten years ago my uncle left me some land and I gotta pay taxes on it or lose it."

"Why don't you sell it?"

"Nobody wants it. Railroad cuts through the center of it but there's only about ten acres of level ground. All the rest goes straight up and down. All the rest of the land around it is in the land bank and people get paid for not growing things except trees. This stuff was never cultivated in the first place so I can't get it in any of the

farm programs . . . but I figure I might find some use for it some day."

"Where is this property?" Skolski cut in.

"Ohio."

"Ohio," mused Skolski, "Ohio. . . ." "Gozayamas," I added absently.

Suddenly Skolski was on his feet snapping his fingers. His eyes lit up like he was back in Shanghai seeing a private with a brand new club book.

"That's it! That's it!"

"You off your rocker, quit smokestackin' and sit down," I told him. "What's it?"

"Where is it you want to go back to most? What is it you long for?"

"Paris," I breathed. "Paris in the Spring."

"You never been to Paris, you idiot . . . what I'm talking about is the Orient . . . we'll take Smoky's land and build a little bit of the Orient right here and we'll call it . . ." here he paused dramatically, ". . . Gozayamas . . . Gozayamas, Ohio . . . get it?"

"I been through this before . . . you're nuts, as usual."

But Smoky's eyes had the old thousand-yard stare.

"Gozayamas, Ohio," he muttered . . . "sounds like a winner! But what do we do? How do we get started?"

I'd seen the same look in a Mynah bird's eyes while a cobra had it mesmerized and I knew old Smoky was hooked. I had only one piece of advice before I left the two.

"Count the cards after every deal, Smoky . . . keep counting the cards."

With the IG coming up and all, I had forgotten about the deal until about a week later on payday. Going through the squad bays, there wasn't the usual exodus to the "Second Front" and points north. Small groups stood around talking soberly and it looked more like a group of AT&T stockholders preparing for a meeting than it did Marines getting ready for liberty. I grabbed a hashmarked lance corporal and hauled him into my room.

"You know the penalty for conspiracy?" I asked him.

"Who . . . what do you mean, Gunny?"

"I mean any time I see this gang standing around on payday and not hauling cinders for liberty territory it looks like trouble. Spit it out . . . what's up?"

"Oh," he said relieved, "nothing like that. It's just that we all think it's a good idea and we all bought shares in the new Gozayamas Corporation."

"How much?"

"Twenty dollars a share."

"That's all!" I said, and I headed for the Skipper's office.

"Bring him in," said the Skipper

grimly after I told him the story, "and I'll read him the Articles from the Book to scare hell out of him before I read him the riot act."

I found Skolski and marched him in at attention. The Skipper read the Articles and then took off his glasses.

"Now, Skolski," he said, "what do you have to say for yourself?"

Before Skolski had time to reply, the squawk box blared out that there was a long distance telephone call for me and I should take it in the first sergeant's office. I excused myself and left.

It was Joe Waldron; Al Hora and some of the others at Quantico wanted me to come up for the week end. I declined and hayacood back to the Skipper's office.

The scene was changed. The Skipper had his glasses back on, Skolski was smoking a cigar and sitting in a chair next to him, drawing sketches on a piece of paper and using the *Manual For Courts-Martial* for a drawing board.

" . . . remarkable idea . . . remarkable . . ." the Skipper was saying. "I can go along with the liberty areas . . . sukiyaki houses, cabarets and all, but what you have planned here is basically a tourist trap . . . no one would want to settle down there permanently."

"How about the industry?" countered Skolski. "That'd bring 'em in."

The Skipper raised his eyebrows.

"Industry?"

"Certainly . . . a camera plant for instance . . . we got one manufacturer who says he's been wanting to make some imitation Japanese cameras for years . . ."

"You're right! Never thought of it . . . and think of the possibilities in the textile industry. . . *happi* coats. . . ."

" . . . and we've found soil and climate conditions approximate Japan . . . the area will grow bamboo!"

" . . . fishing rods . . . baskets . . . picture frames," dreamed the Skipper.

" . . . not to mention a plywood plant that would turn out bamboo wallpaper, wallboard, etc.," added Skolski.

It was too much for me. I left for the club.

Smoky James was sitting at a table, so I joined him. He was fingering a 52¢ Corona-Corona, still with the thousand-yard stare.

"Come to your senses," I told him. "This guy Skolski means nothing but trouble. In 1939, he got me involved in a deal in North China . . . we were going to dismantle the Great Wall, ship it back to the States and rebuild it across the road from Knott's Berry Farm. . . ."

"What happened?"

"Ran out of shipping and Disney

beat us to the land. He was in India in 1940, trying to make a deal for the Taj Mahal but they ran him out of the country . . . then again, in 1948. . . ."

"Don't talk to me," Smoky said. "They give me the rights to operate the Saki plant."

Skolski tapped me on the shoulder.

"You could cause us some trouble . . . I'll make you a deal . . . how'd you like to be Provost Sergeant of Gozayamas?"

"If'n I can't be Provost Marshal I won't make a deal," I said sarcastically.

"Don't be a shnook," he growled. "The Skippers got the Provost Marshal job but he'd like to have you with him. . . . Now, you with us or against us?"

"Go cop five yards of firing line and hang yourself," I said bitterly. "I'm going to the colonel and tell him about these gold bricks you're selling the troops."



"Go right ahead," he said softly. "But don't forget, I got a friend in 'Detail' and he might suddenly grant an old request of yours."

"Old request," I thought. That jerk could never get me sent to Paris.

I saw the colonel the next day.

"You mean," he mused, "that this fantastic plan of Sgt Skolski's is actually getting some acceptance?"

"Acceptance, Colonel? He's got practically the whole regiment signed up to pay \$20 a month for the next ten months."

"I must admit," mused the colonel, "that this is the type of forward thinking and pioneer spirit that has made the United States what it is today. However, I'll have him in tomorrow at 1300 and talk to him."

I was there the next day at 1300, waiting, when Skolski showed up. He had Smoky James with him, carrying a great roll of paper, and a lance corporal

with a tripod display board.

"What's with the training aids?" I asked.

"Just a few blueprints of the project," Skolski grinned.

I had a feeling I was beat, but after about an hour, I opened the door softly and copped a peek.

" . . . and the main street of Gozayamas will have a distinctive name," Skolski was saying.

"What will it be called?" asked the colonel.

"Gomenesay."

"Sergeant, don't be impertinent!"

"No, no, Colonel . . . the street will be named Gomenesay."

"Oh . . . I see . . . capital . . . great thinking . . . and you won't forget the Hotsi baths?"

"No sir! They'll be in the Hiroshi Hotel."

"Fine, fine, now how do I make out my check?"

I shut the door softly and went out of the main gate and down to the Second Front. Two days later I got a call from the Adjutant, who said my orders were in.

"Well," said the Adjutant, "you had this old request in and headquarters was finally able to grant your wishes . . . I hope you enjoy your duty."

"I'm sure I will. . . . I've always wanted to go to Paris."

"Paris?" frowned the Adjutant, ". . . well not exactly. That was a request you made in 1946 . . . just after you won that ton of chocolate bars on that quiz program, as I remember it. No, this is a previous request . . . one that you made in 1942. . . . Here are your orders for Guantanamo Bay."

EPILOGUE

Two years later when I got back I decided to head for a little R & R in Chicago. I dozed as the train headed west. I dreamed I was back in Japan . . . I could smell the charcoal fires, the onions simmering in soya along with the beef and bamboo shoots . . . then I awoke and I could still smell it. We were at a station and I saw a dispenser's stand with a sign, "Asahi Beer". There were factories set in terraces along the hills that rimmed the delightful little town and I read the signs on them. There was the Nakamura Camera Co., Hiroshi Textile Co., and away up on top of the ridge was the Smoky San Saki Co.

Trying to clear my head of sleep, I asked the conductor, "Where in the world are we?"

"Ohio," he said softly. "Gozayamas."

END



OPERATION DRAGONFLY

by GySgt George Cushman

Photos by

GySgt Rod Ayers

Three Virginia Reserve units held a two-day cold

weather and mountain warfare training exercise

AN OPERATION, originally planned as a test of the Winter warfare capabilities of four western Virginia Reserve units turned into a battle against Spring-like elements for three of them and a defeat by the same elements for the other.

The ambitious program began early this year when Volunteer Training Units 5-22 and 5-15 of Buena Vista, Va., and Roanoke, Va. respectively, con-

ceived the idea of staging a week-end maneuver during the Winter months and of employing the nearby Blue Ridge Mountains as the site for such an operation.

The VTUs submitted their idea to a conference of Inspector-Instructors and commanding officers in the immediate area. The idea was favorably received at the local level and was passed on to 5th Reserve and Recruitment Head-

quarters where the VTUs were given the responsibility of staging a joint maneuver involving the 7th Truck Company, Charlottesville, 5th Engineer Company, Roanoke, 8th Rifle Company, Lynchburg, and the 97th Rifle Company, Newport News, all in Virginia.

Basically, the operation plans drawn up called for the four units to report to their respective training centers on

The rain let up momentarily as the 7th Truck Co. began its climb up Crawfords Knob. The unit erected roadblocks and a camp from which a division-sized offensive could be mounted.

Saturday, February 18, and to travel to the training area for mountain and cold weather training.

Crawfords Knob, located in the Blue Ridge Mountain range at Nellys Ford, Va., 39 miles southwest of Charlottesville, was chosen as the site for the operation. The Knob—and almost 400 Reservists who participated in the problem will debate the accuracy of calling it a knob instead of a peak—rises to a height of 2800 feet and was covered with more than two feet of snow until just a week before the units arrived.

The first personnel to show up in the vicinity of the operating area, with the exception of VTU personnel who had reconnoitered the site to get the lay of the land, was a group headed by Captain Joseph H. Thompson, Inspector-Instructor, 5th Engineer Company, which had been given the task of preparing a base camp as well as the responsibility of laying almost six miles of communication wire. With him were GySgts Donald R. Michaels and John W. Fogle, SSgts William T. Slusher and Francis P. McFall, and Sgts Frederick Dooley, Jerry R. Brewster and Preston E. Flint. Michaels, Fogle and Brewster are on the I-I staff of the 5th Engineer Co., and McFall and Flint are attached to the staff of the 7th Truck Co. Slusher and Dooley are both Reservists who took time off from their respective civilian jobs to help in preparing the operating area.

Preliminary reports from the VTU representatives indicated that the train-



ing site, located at Nellys Ford, would be covered with snow ranging from a foot and a half in depth at the foot of Crawfords Knob to about four feet at the top. When the advance party arrived at the site where they would build a base camp, they found the reports to be true.

Sgt Slusher brought along his burro, Wally, to aid in setting up the camp. Without him, the camp wouldn't have been completed in time for the operation. Wally trudged up and down the mountain for three days, laying communication lines, carrying members of the base camp party to inaccessible areas, and during the actual operation, he carried a 245-pound Reservist off the top of the mountain when no vehicle could negotiate the muddy mountain trail.

Umpire Director, Colonel William J. Dickinson, USMCR, who heads VTU 5-22, Buena Vista, had divided the four Reserve units into two battalions. The 7th Truck Co. and the 5th Engineer Co. comprised the Provisional Defense Battalion and were given the task of defending Crawfords Knob against an attack by the Provisional Infantry

TURN PAGE



Col William J. Dickinson (C), problem director, was briefed by Maj F. B. Rowe, (L) operations officer, and Maj John McLellan, chief umpire for the defending forces.



Wally, who proved indispensable for laying wire along the muddy mountain trails, objected to being saddled by SSGt William T. Slusher (C), his owner, and Sgt Frederick Dooley (L), both attached to the 5th Engineer Co.

DRAGONFLY (cont.)

Battalion composed of the 8th Rifle Co. and the 97th Rifle Co.

The Defense Battalion was to take prearranged positions up the mountain and proceed to build missile sites and a camp from where a future division-sized offensive might jump off. Theoretically, the battalion had taken the mountain in previous engagements. For

problem purposes, they would act as the "enemy."

The Infantry Battalion would assemble at the base of the mountain and mount a two-pronged attack up both sides. After destroying as many of the enemy as possible, the battalion would start a tactical withdrawal down the mountain.

The problem would give all of the units basic infantry, cold weather and mountain training and would afford the 5th Engineer Co. an opportunity to gain

valuable engineer training "under fire."

When the first unit, the 7th Truck Co. (formerly a Supply Co., the unit was redesignated in January and hasn't received its vehicles as yet), arrived at the base of Crawfords Knob by chartered bus it was raining as hard as it had been snowing the previous week when 18 inches fell. The Base Camp area was muddy, although the mountain on which the problem was to run appeared to be snow-covered. Captain John A. Moren, the 7th's Commanding Officer, received his instructions on what the unit's mission was and left on the five-mile trek up the mountain. It was a jaunt that will long be remembered by the Charlottesville Reservists.

From the field at the Base Camp to the foot of Crawfords Knob was a distance of about a half mile. Once the company reached the base of the mountain and started up the logging trail to the top, the rain combined with melting snow to make a veritable sea of mud. Slipping and slogging upward, the unit set up its command post at the top of the mountain and sent two patrols downhill to establish a roadblock on the side opposite the one they had climbed.

While the 7th was climbing the hill and setting up its command post and roadblock, the 5th Engineer Company arrived by truck from its training center in Roanoke. Major John C. Gleason, Commanding Officer, also received his instructions from Col Dickinson, and they immediately set out to accomplish their mission.



The 5th Engineers crossed a stream on their way down the mountain. Original plans called for an attack against the 5th's position but, because of bad weather, the unit was ordered to advance against the 8th Rifle Co. Halfway down the mountain they were met by simulated artillery fire, and after that, a firefight.

fire." truck unit hasn't had at har... as it week camp boun... run tain d... on t... It em... m...ists. up to dis... the boun... 1 to t... g...oud. unit o... r...ls on ... had

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Pvt Fred J. Rowan, 7th Truck Co., paused with the rest of his unit for a break halfway up the mountain. Carrying normal arms and equipment, the Reservists made the six-mile climb without a casualty.

The 7th Truck Co. had stirred up the trail leading to the top of the mountain and the 5th Engineers were ankle-deep in mud on their climb to their positions. Carrying full transport packs plus T/O weapons and sleeping bags, both units reached their assigned areas without mishap. Lieutenant James Maultsby, USNR(MC), medical officer for the 5th Engineer Co., who made the trip up the mountain, had little to do but slog along with the troops. His only call, other than simulated ones, during the entire operation came late Saturday afternoon when one Reservist, after completing the climb, suffered from extreme exhaustion. With no way to get an ambulance to the top of the mountain, a hurry-up call was made for Wally, the burro, and the reliable animal scampered up the mountain and toted the injured man back to the Base Camp. There the man was put to bed in a hospital tent, which had been set up, and after a night's sleep he was again fit for duty.

Rain and fog are two of the prime enemies of helicopters, and during Operation Dragonfly they were prevalent. The 97th Rifle Company, Newport News, had made elaborate arrangements to use Army helicopters to ferry them to the operating area. The unit members were to make a tactical landing, and after accomplishing their objective, were to reboard the helicopters while the 8th Rifle Co. covered the tactical withdrawal.

When the rain continued with no sign

of abatement, plans involving the 97th were modified and its commitments were given to the 8th Rifle Co., which had arrived by chartered bus early in the afternoon. Captain Wallace C. Gilbert, Commanding Officer of the Lynchburg unit, set up the Provisional

Infantry Battalion headquarters in an abandoned barn at the edge of the Base Camp area, to await orders from Col Dickinson and his umpire control group.

With all units in place, the operation's plans were put into effect by the umpire group. In addition to Col Dickinson, the group included Lieutenant Colonels Henry F. Carmack and Bernard B. Shutt from VTU-15, Roanoke, who acted as chief umpire for the aggressor forces (7th Truck and 5th Engineer), and Major John McClelland from VTU 5-22, chief umpire for the attacking force (8th Rifle Co.). Major F. B. Rowe, training officer for VTU 5-22, was the operations officer for the entire operation and the I-Is of units involved in Dragonfly were observers and umpires for their respective units. Captain Carl F. Dawson is I-I for the 7th Truck Co., and Captain Harry J. Field holds the same position with the 8th Rifle Co.

With the Provisional Defense Battalion dug in on the mountain, the Infantry Battalion began to probe the defense unit's position, utilizing patrols that were sent out throughout the night. The first patrol departed at 2230 and reported back to Capt Gilbert that they had discovered what appeared to be a water purification unit about halfway up the mountain. Capt Gilbert promptly put this down as one of the main targets when daylight hours dawned. Other patrols (*continued on page 76*)



A "prisoner" from the 8th Rifle Co. was escorted through the 5th Engineer Co. command post after he had been captured by a patrol.



The needs of the great conflict contributed immeasurably

to the development and advance of firearms in America

by GySgt George Cushman

THE THEORY up until the Civil War was that troops were little more than glorified spear carriers. Enemy would advance against enemy, and after weathering the first few volleys of inaccurate fire, close in and engage in hand-to-hand combat with swords and knives, relying upon the shock of the attack and number of personnel involved to overtake the defender's position.

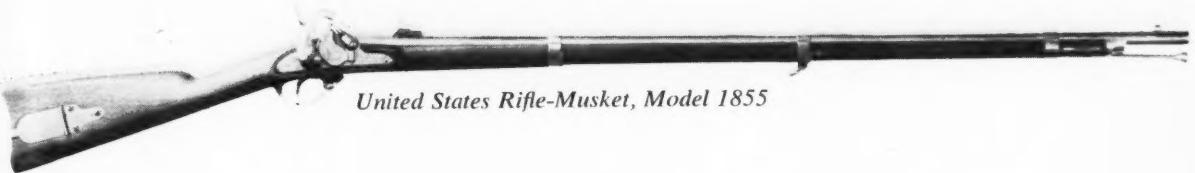
As with all wars, the individual fighting man and the arms he carried, were the prime factors in victory or defeat. Many an argument can be waged in modern days about tactics and the other accoutrements of war, but the indisputable fact remains that the Union forces, although their loss at Harpers Ferry cost dearly, still maintained their weapons plant in position and didn't have the shortage of arms the Confederacy had during the four years of the war.

With the Civil War, America stepped up to its biggest conflict. Today, it is almost impossible to comprehend the wholesale slaughter that took place.

In the days prior to the Civil War, there were considerable advances in weapons. Although tactics hadn't changed, arms manufacturers were constantly at work improving their products so they would strike harder, more rapidly, and at greater distances than the ones currently in use.

The scope and progress of the Civil War would entail an infinitesimal amount of printed pages. Even the analogy of the armament of the war would sap the vigor of an ardent researcher. Pick any special subject con-

CIVIL



United States Rifle-Musket, Model 1855



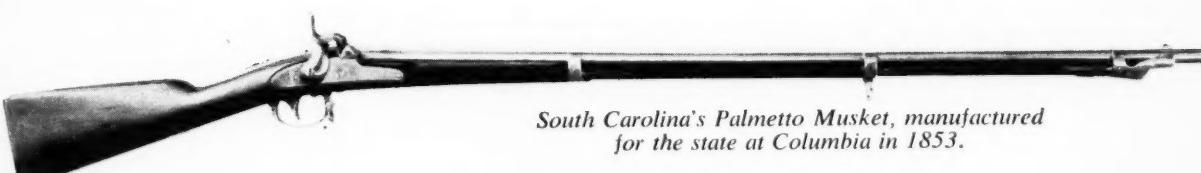
U. S. Rifle-Musket, Model 1861



U. S. Rifle-Musket, Model 1863



U. S. Rifle, Model 1862, Remington



South Carolina's Palmetto Musket, manufactured for the state at Columbia in 1853.

Photos from National Archives
and
Smithsonian Institution

WAR WEAPONS

cerning the war and the same applies.

Let us touch briefly on three facets: First, the significance of the capture of Harpers Ferry by the Confederacy; secondly, the major rifles used during the war; and finally, the incidental use of edged weapons.

On April 18, 1861, the Union authorities abandoned Harpers Ferry and set fire to it in the hopes that the armory would be destroyed. Seventeen thousand muskets had been stored there,

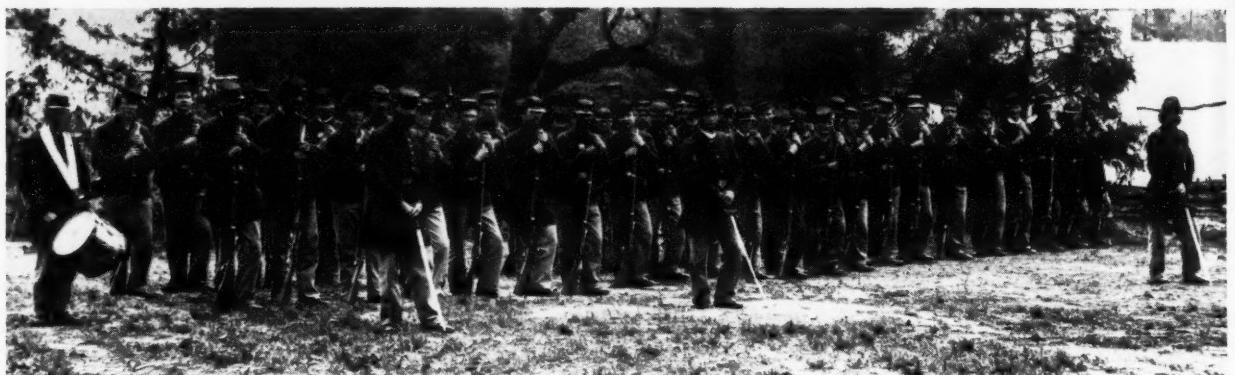
and though they were all destroyed, the shop equipment, including machinery tools and large quantities of musket and pistol parts, were saved.

The Confederacy, which had been complacent in its farm and plantation life, had no industrial plants like those found in the North. Consequently, it made the mistakes of a neophyte government. Instead of moving, lock, stock and barrel to the deep South, it moved the captured foundry from Harpers

Ferry to Richmond, and there met its Waterloo.

The war had brought the Confederacy to the realization that guns had to be manufactured, and the officials figured that with the capture of the Ferry, the problem was solved.

In modern tactics, the capture of the Ferry with its machinery for turning out weapons, would be akin to landing a division 10 miles inland and having them dug in before the enemy suspected



A badge of authority now, swords such as these were used as weapons during the Civil War.

WEAPONS (cont.)

anything. Alas, for the Confederacy, too many individual opinions were considered, and one of them was that the Union would never penetrate Confederate soil. At the time, it sounded as though the advice were good, coming as it did from high-ranking military men who should have known what they were talking about.

When the captured foundry works were transferred to Richmond, Va., (some went to Fayetteville, N. C.) the Confederacy complacently began assembling the machinery with an eye toward having the most up-to-date equipped army ever. But they underestimated the capability of the Union Forces. In the first year and a half of the war, the machinery captured at Harper's Ferry was moved to so many different locations the dreams of arms output never materialized.

At the outbreak of the war, the Confederacy had at its disposal about 150,000 shoulder arms, of which only about 20,000 were "modern" rifles. To arm the thousands of volunteers who were eager to enlist, "to live or die for Dixie" was a problem to tax the ingenuity of a Solomon. Five means were open to the Confederate authorities: 1. Conversion of privately owned sporting guns to military use. 2. Manufacture. 3. Purchase in the North. 4. Purchase abroad. 5. Capture from the enemy.

During the course of the war, all five means were tried; all failed. Privately owned guns were collected but replacement parts couldn't be furnished. Manufacture was impossible because Confederate foundry works were constantly being moved. Purchase from either the North or abroad bogged down mainly because of the high costs. The trickle of captured arms was of no

value for numerous reasons—mainly, replacement parts.

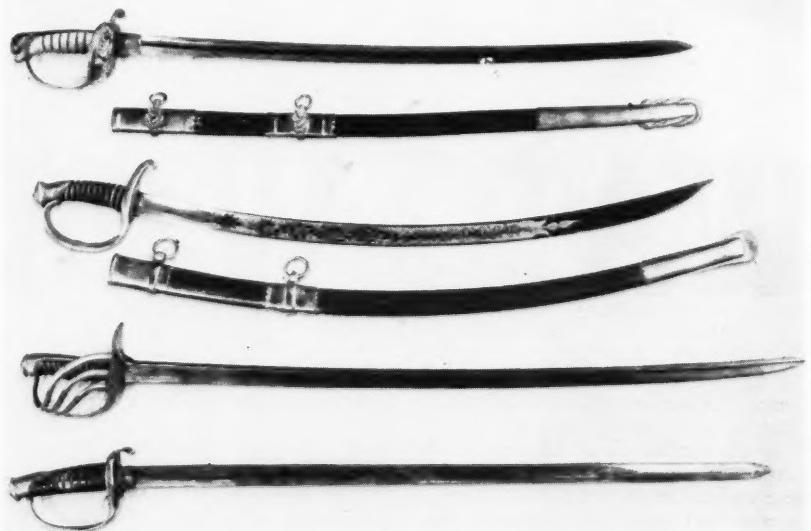
Probably the most significant development of the Civil War was the adoption of the U. S. Rifle Musket, Model 1861. Though few could foresee its values at the time of its adoption, it turned out to be the main fighting tool of the war.

The Model 1861 rifle was no great change from the Model 1855, except that it no longer had a primer magazine. Instead of the mechanical primer system, the single percussion cap was used. In damp weather it was im-

possible to use the mechanical primer system.

The Model 1861 was the next to last muzzle-loading arm to be manufactured by the United States government. The Model 1863—a simplified version of the 1861 eliminating band springs and the cleanout screws in the nipple cone—marked the end of a 70-year era of arms manufacture.

Actually, in 70 years, only two important design changes took place. From 1795 until the start of the Civil War, the two changes, basically, were the replacement of the copper percus-



Without industrial machinery, Confederate soldiers placed great importance on the use of hand-made swords.

sion cap by flint and steel, and the development of a rifled barrel, for which a new bullet had been designed.

The change wrought by the even-then American ingenuity were significant. Out of inventions created in Europe had come weapons whose effective range now measured in hundreds of yards, and which could be fired effectively in any kind of weather. During the latter stages of the Civil War, whatever was hit by the 1861 and 1863 models stayed hit. This was a far cry from the Minie ball type weapon which sometimes hit the target aimed at, but more often struck the target in the vicinity of the ricochet side of the barrel from which the Minie ball emerged.

One improvement in arms for warfare—if improvement is the word—that came out of the Civil War was the immeasurable superiority of cartridge arms over muzzle loaders. Perhaps, had a cartridge been perfected before 1861, the horror of the war might not have been so great. For two reasons:

The first is that a cartridge did its task precisely—it killed, and still does, quickly.

The second is far more involved. The rifle shooter of the Civil War era had not only a separate propellant, ball and powder to worry about. He also had to have a patch, pre-cut to size, to add to the normal hazards of combat. Forget one, and he, himself, would do the job the enemy was trying to do.

Another drawback of the muzzle-loader was the fact that it was almost impossible to load without either standing or kneeling, thereby giving away one's position to the enemy.

A major misgiving of loading a shoulder weapon from the muzzle end was the slowness with which the operator of a muzzle-loader got into business. It became so disconcerting that numerous battlefield casualties were found during the war with several loads, one on top of the other, in their rifles.



Union soldiers, their rifles nearby, relaxed during a lull in the fighting.

The business of reloading became such an obsession with troops that they often poked another round in just to make sure. Many times, carried away by the intensity of the battle, the rifleman would stick the ramrod into the ground and advance without it, or leave it in the barrel and pull the trigger to find his "loader" flying over the battle field toward the enemy.

In addition to the U. S. Rifle

Muskets, Models 1855, 1861 and 1863, mention must be made of other weapons used in fairly large quantities by the individual soldier.

Due to a lack of suitable arms at the start of the war, the U. S. (Flintlock) Musket was used in isolated cases at the beginning of the war. This was a smoothbore, muzzle-loading flintlock musket, caliber .69, which used a paper cartridge.

Effective up to about 100 yards, it could be fired about twice a minute and misfired on about every sixth shot. If, during the course of the battle, the skies opened up, the forces using this particular firearm might just as well have put their retreat plan into effect, for rainy or damp weather rendered the weapon useless.

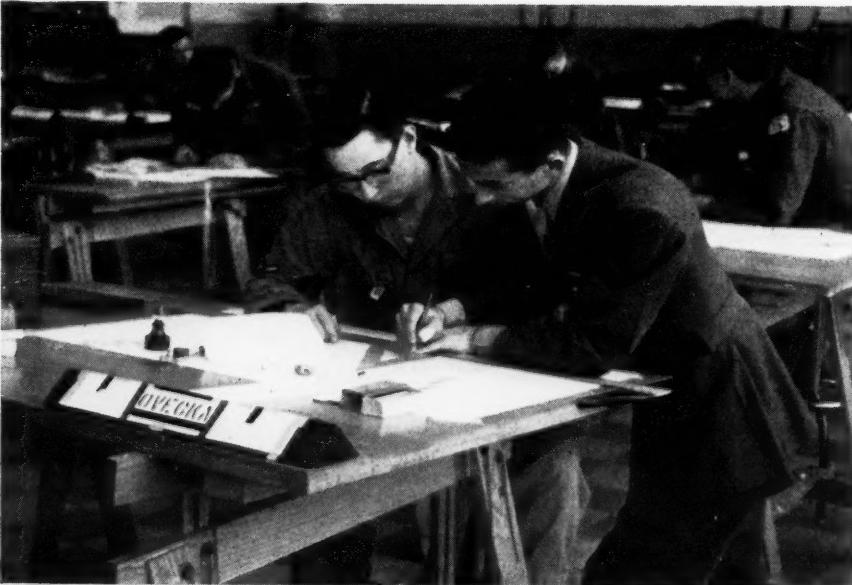
The U. S. Percussion Musket, Model 1842, was the first regulation percussion shoulder weapon adopted by the government. It also was the last smoothbore shoulder weapon to be used by United States troops. About 150,000 were available during the Civil War.

The Model 1842 was an improvement over the earlier Model 1822 by the substitution of a percussion cap for the flintlock. The (continued on page 86)



Rifles were stacked the same way 100 years ago as they are today.

BELVOIR SCHOOLS



Cpl Warren Bogardus, an instructor in construction drafting, gave A3/C S. E. Ovecka some help during a classroom problem. Army, Air Force and Marine personnel are enrolled in the course.

by GySgt George Cushman

Photos by

Cpl Leroy Stark

ONLY A FEW Marines attend classes at the oldest engineering school in the United States, but they, along with the handful of Marine instructors on duty at the school, carry back to the Corps with them the most advanced knowledge available in their field.

Both Fort Belvoir—the site of the Army Engineer School—and the school itself, are steeped in history, dating back to the early eighteenth century.

Fort Belvoir, located about 20 miles south of Washington, D. C., just off Route 1, was once part of a vast estate belonging to Lord Culpepper. In 1734, Lord Thomas Fairfax, who inherited the estate from his mother, appointed his cousin, Colonel William Fairfax, general superintendent of the estate and gave him a 2500-acre tract for his residence.

There, within the present confines of Fort Belvoir, Col Fairfax constructed a spacious manor house which he named Belvoir, in honor of his ancestral home in England.

In 1783, the manor house burned to the ground, leaving only the foundation. During the War of 1812, the British mistook the ruins for fortifications and further demolished them by gun fire. The house was never rebuilt and the ruins stand today at the end of Fairfax Drive, one of the busier streets on the post.

Before the Army Engineer School moved to Fort Belvoir, the base was known as Camp Humpreys.

The Engineer School had its inception on June 9, 1778, when at Valley Forge, Pa., an order was issued stating:

"Three captains and nine lieutenants are wanted to officer a company of sappers. As the Corps will be a School of Engineering, it opens a prospect to such gentlemen as enter it, and will pursue the necessary studies with diligence, of becoming engineers, and rising to the important employments attached to that profession."

The first class convened at West Point, N. Y., and the school remained there until it was moved to Willets Point, N. Y., in 1866. From 1783 until



Sgt W. W. Johnson peered through a transit while receiving instructions from SFC E. V. Swift (L) and SFC K. P. Selman. Johnson graduated at the head of the topographic survey class.

The latest in engineering techniques are taught Marines at this Army installation

1794 the school was non-existent, since the Army had been reduced to only 80 officers and men.

From Willets Point the school moved to Washington, D. C., in 1901. It remained there until 1919, just after World War I, when it moved to its present site.

The school today is composed of four academic departments: Military Art, Engineering, Mechanical and Technical Equipment, and Topography. These four departments plan, prepare and

instruct officer, warrant officer, enlisted and civilian students in the various resident programs of instruction.

Marine Corps personnel teach in all departments and Marine students attend classes offered by the Topography and Engineering departments. At one time, Marine students almost equalled the number of Army students, but since the inception of the Marine Corps Engineer Schools Battalion at Camp Lejeune, the number of Marines attending courses at Belvoir has been sharply



GySgt Norman F. Sponcey, Liaison NCO at Belvoir, discussed an administrative problem with Lois Cornwell, a secretary at the Engineer School.

Cpl H. O. Taylor worked out a computing problem with the help of SP4 J. L. Heller, instructor of the topographic computing class.

BELVOIR (cont.)

reduced. Today, that figure averages about 25 attending the nine courses available to Marines.

The senior Marine stationed at the Engineer School is a be-ribboned veteran of more than 17 years service, Lieutenant Colonel James R. Einum. In addition to his duties as Marine Corps Liaison Officer, he is instructor of amphibious warfare at the 21-week Engineer Officers Career Course.

Almost every engineering officer in the Marine Corps, Air Force, and Army eventually attends the Officers Career Course. Selected officers from Allied nations also attend.

LtCol Einum's chief task as instructor of amphibious warfare is the presentation of a two-day amphibious operation. Dubbed "Operation Sunset," the realistic demonstration shows the officer students a concept of engineering combat support to a joint amphibious operation which involves the employment of an Engineer Amphibious Support Command in the assault.

Without leaving the classroom, LtCol Einum presents a vivid picture of an actual combat engagement. Large scale floor maps, movies and skits are used to clarify the operation. One of the world's trouble spots today is borrowed to provide the locale of the fictitious "war," and the students are given nine requirements to solve during the two-day presentation.

GySgt Norman F. Sponcey is the Marine Corps' Liaison NCO at Fort Belvoir. His desk is a clearing house for all administrative problems which might arise involving both Marine students and faculty members.



Surprisingly, problems are few, considering that Marine officers stationed at Belvoir permanently are carried on the rolls of HQBn, HQMC, as are the officer students, while records of enlisted Marines on the faculty are kept at Belvoir, and enlisted students' service records are kept at Quantico.

Although Marines attend courses in only two of the departments, the 12 Marine instructors teach in all departments of the school.

Other instructors on the staff, in addition to LtCol Einum, are Captains Logan Cassedy, William W. Widener, John R. Yates, Frank P. Kunkle, First Lieutenant Lauritz W. Young, MSGs Leon M. Davis, Jr., and John G. Liebold, GySgt Donald C. House, SSgt Kevin J. Griffin and Cpl Warren Bogardus.

The Topographic Department handles the largest number of Marine students of the school. Nineteen classes in Con-

struction Drafting alone are convened during a year and there are usually two or three Marines in each.

The purpose of the course is to train enlisted personnel to prepare working drawings for construction of roads, airfields, bridges, buildings, utilities and other military structures. Conferences, lectures, practical exercises, demonstrations and training films are utilized during the eight-week course.

When a Marine graduates from any of the courses taught at the Engineer School he returns to his parent organization. Even though he may be in a retraining assignment, he returns to the unit which ordered him to the school, and then is reassigned to a billet that is commensurate with his MOS.

Probably the most important piece of equipment to the military commander is a map. The Map Compiling course, by the Topographic Depart-



LtCol James R. Einum briefed the students of the Officers Career Course on "Operation Sunset."

The operation presents a vivid picture of a theoretical war, using large-scale maps, movies and skits for demonstration purposes. Officers from the Marine Corps, Air Force and Army attended the course, along with selected officers from Allied nations.

ment, teaches the student how to compile and revise planimetric maps, and photomaps with drafting instruments and plotting devices.

Students in this course begin with freehand lettering, using pencil and ink, and progress through a variety of subjects including the use of valuable aerial photographs. Eventually they learn to draw complete sets of plans for any map the commander might need.

Without the cartographic draftsman, the map compiler would have little to

do. The 10-week Cartographic Drafting Course trains personnel to draw or scribe cultural, topographic, hydrographic and other features on a transparent or other prepared medium for final reproduction as a military map.

Closely allied to the draftsman in the engineer field is the surveyor. At the Engineer School, Marines are enrolled in two surveying courses—Construction Surveying and Topographic Surveying.

Eight classes a year are convened in Construction Surveying. Here the Marines learn the fundamentals of plane

surveying with special emphasis on problems connected with military construction. Building layout, utilities drainage, road drainage, airfield layout, earthwork plotting and computing, and road layout are some of the subjects taught during the 10-week course. More than 100 hours are spent in the field on practical exercises.

Probably the next most important subject to the military man is the weapons system employed by him. Training enlisted personnel in the establishment of ground survey control for mapping and support of this system is the function of the Topographic Surveying Course.

When a surveyor returns from the field his notebook looks like a hodge-podge of figures and scribblings which no one could use effectively. The task of deciphering these notes falls to the topographic computer, who is trained at Belvoir in the 15-week Topographic Computers' Course.

The basic requirements for Marines bent on pursuing a career in the topographic field is a sound foundation in mathematics. Every course, taught by the Topographic Department at the Engineer School, requires at least a high school algebra background. If the Marine doesn't have the basic foundation, he would soon get lost in the maze of figures and computations found in this occupational field.

Once a Marine completes one of the courses in drafting or surveying at Belvoir, he is automatically given an MOS corresponding to his newly acquired skill.

These MOSSs, for senior Marines, E-6 and (continued on page 73)



Official U.S. Army Photo

Three Marines finished at the top of their classes at Fort Belvoir. LtCol Byron A. Brim was guest speaker at graduation exercises for the topographic survey, map compiling and construction draftsmen courses. Left to right: SSgt W. W. Johnson, Sgt W. M. Davis, Sgt A. A. Roland, LtCol Brim, Cpl R. E. Wenrich and LCpl R. J. Yankus.

We-the Marines

Edited by

GySgt George E. Cushman



Defense Department Photo

MajGen Melvin J. Maas, USMCR (Retd) received the Defense Department's highest civilian award from Judge Steve Jackson (R), Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower. Mrs. Maas attended the ceremony which was held at the Bethesda Naval Medical Center.

Reduction

The Drill Instructors School at the Recruit Depot, Parris Island, has eliminated one week of its curriculum as the result of the Corps' recent return to the LPM drill. Previously, the course required eight weeks to complete.

The old eight-man drill took some 118 hours of parade ground and classroom instruction, compared to the LPM allotted time of 70 hours.

In addition to a review of all military subjects taught Marine recruits, student DIs study techniques of instruction and are evaluated for previous military knowledge as well as for aptitude.

The DI School was increased from a five-week course to eight weeks last September. Elimination of the one week from the course is the only change contemplated.

SSgt Al Steele
ISO
MCRD Parris Island

Award

The Department of Defense Distinguished Public Service Medal has been awarded to Major General Melvin J. Maas, USMCR (Retd). The general is Chairman of the President's Committee on Employment of the Physically Handicapped.

Stephen S. Jackson, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower, Personnel and Reserve) under President Eisenhower, made the presentation at the Bethesda Naval Hospital where the general was recovering from surgery.

The award was made to Gen Maas for his valuable assistance to the Department of Defense in the employment of the physically handicapped in the Department and in defense industries. Gen Maas, former Congressman and veteran of both World Wars, is blind, himself, and has served without compensation on the President's Committee since 1954.

Department of Defense
Office of Public Affairs



Official USMC Photo

SSgt Bruce Benner (R), checked his score with Cpl Daniel Sharpton, range coach, after firing 373 out of a possible 400 with the .45 caliber pistol. Benner set a record at the MCAF, Iwakuni, Japan, range.



Official USMC Photo

SSgt Ronald J. Wirrell received a Letter of Appreciation from the Depot Commanding General at Parris Island, naming him the Outstanding Drill Instructor for the fourth quarter of 1960. Col Michael P. Ryan made the presentation.

Middle Name

If Cpl Valentine Marino, stationed at Marine Corps Base, Twentynine Palms, doesn't have the longest middle name of any other Marine, he rates high on the list with his monicker—Kawekiu-kaapunihonoalani.

Marino, a native of Hawaii, knows only what part of his middle name means. Some of the words in his name come from a Hawaiian language so old, only portions of it can be interpreted. His parents have told him that part of it means, "High Mountain."

PFC Tom Polston
MCB Twentynine Palms

Top DIs

SSgt Ronald J. Wirrell, who is serving his third tour of duty as a drill instructor, has been named Senior D.I. for the final quarter of 1960 at the Recruit Depot, Parris Island.

Wirrell has been presented the General E. A. Pollock Trophy, which honors both the Senior Drill Instructor and the battalion he serves. Wirrell gave the trophy to his battalion commander, Lieutenant Colonel Wesley R. Christie. In addition to the trophy, Wirrell received a staff noncommissioned officer's sword, awarded by the Leatherneck Association.

Sgt Nathaniel Weathers, serving with the 1st Recruit Training Battalion Recruit Liaison Office, was named Junior Drill Instructor for the same quarter. He was transferred to the First Marine Division before presentation ceremonies

could be arranged. He received a plaque in recognition of his top performance.

Sgt H. Hall
ISO
MCRD Parris Island

Scholarship Award

The First Marine Division Association Board of Directors has authorized the eleventh merit scholarship to be granted by the Association. Lieutenant General Lewis B. Puller, USMC, (Retd), association president, has announced.

The scholarship will be granted on a competitive basis through the Merit Scholarship Corporation. Preference will be given to orphans of Marines.

Of the 10 scholarships already awarded by the association, seven have been granted to orphans or widows of persons who served with the First Marine Division. The remainder have been awarded on a competitive basis through the Scholarship Corporation.

DivInfo
HQMC

Painting

Colonel James A. Donovan, Plans and Operations Branch, G-4, Headquarters Marine Corps, has presented the Staff NCO Club at Henderson Hall with an oil painting of retired Lieutenant General Lewis B. "Chesty" Puller.

Col Donovan made the presentation to Club President MSgt William J. Zalewski. Col Donovan's painting will hang over the entrance to the club.

TURN PAGE



Official USMC Photo
Col James A. Donovan painted a portrait of LtGen Lewis B. Puller (Retd) and presented it to the Staff NCO Club at Henderson Hall. Club President, MSgt William J. Zalewski, accepted the painting.

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

Mounted Color Guard

The Denver Recruiting Station's mounted color guard recently appeared at the National Western Stock Show Frontier Days, in Cheyenne, Wyo., and on the nationally televised Little Britches Rodeo of Littleton, Colo.

The guard, formed in March, 1958, is composed of Captain Jack E. Dausman, Officer-in-Charge of the recruiting station and the guard, 1stSgt Edward J. Lappart, Jr., SSGts Jim Runyon and Cecil E. Simmons and Sgt John E. Webb.

SSgt Edwin D. Bray
RS Denver, Colo.



Photo by SSgt E. D. Bray

The Denver Recruiting Station's mounted color guard practiced its formations prior to an appearance at the Western Stock Show Frontier Days in Cheyenne, Wyo.

Capt Jack Dausman (L) would ride behind the unit in a formal parade as its OinC.

Marine Family

LCpl Ralph W. Baggett, a recent graduate of the Marine Security Guard School, and currently serving at the American Embassy, Paris, is carrying on a tradition which started back in World War II days.

The Paducah, Ky., Marine is the youngest of eight brothers who have served—or are serving—in the Corps. Theirs is believed to be the largest Marine Corps family.

Brothers Thomas, James and William were in the Asiatic-Pacific Theatre during WW II. Wallace enlisted late in 1946 for a three-year tour.

Lieutenant Robert Baggett is now Commanding Officer, Service Co., FMFLant, in Norfolk. An ex-enlisted man, he entered the Corps in 1949 and served in Korea.

John and Frank both enlisted in 1953 and completed their service in 1956.

LCpl Baggett enlisted in June, 1959, and after a tour with the First Division he was selected to attend the Security Guard School.

Dimes' Hike

Two Camp Pendleton Marines, GySgts Marion Perkins and Roy Doherty, recently hiked more than 150 miles, with packs, to collect contributions for the March of Dimes drive in Oceanside, Calif.

The Marines outlined their plans to Oceanside officials earlier this year and the suggestion met with instant approval. Returning to Camp Pendleton, they put in for 10-day leaves. Their march began in San Diego.

Following Route 101, the pair passed through Del Mar, Lucadia, Cardiff, Encinitas, Carlsbad, Oceanside, San Clemente, Capistrano Beach, San Juan Capistrano, Dana Point, Laguna Beach, Newport Beach, Huntington Beach, Seal Beach, Compton, Huntington Park and Los Angeles. They had planned to end their hike at Los Angeles but they later decided to include a few more towns north of the city.

During the eight-day hike, the two Marines lost approximately eight pounds apiece.

MCB, ISO
Camp Pendleton



Official USMC Photo
Cpl E. J. Mahlhauser, H&S Co., MCB, Twentynine Palms, escorted Jayne Starrs, who was named "Queen Scheherazade" of the National Date Festival at Indigo, Calif., and the Riverside County Fair.

Cathedral

The Darwin War Memorial Cathedral is nearing completion on a site familiar to American servicemen who served in or visited the Australian city during World War II.

A striking feature of Darwin's new cathedral will be a large oil painting depicting the Virgin Mary and Child as Australian aborigines.

The picture, now in the possession of the Bishop of Darwin, has not been publicly exhibited but will be unveiled at dedication ceremonies for the War Memorial Cathedral.

An intensive fund-raising campaign is currently being held to underwrite construction costs of the cathedral.

Catholic Presbytery
P. O. Box 229
Darwin, Australia

Trophy Winner

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas H. Miller, who piloted the Navy's McDonnell F4H-1 "Phantom II" to a speed of 1216 mph around a 500-kilometer triangular course for a world speed record, has been named co-winner of the General Electric Trophy for 1960.

He shares the trophy with Commander John F. Davis, who flew the same type plane around a 100-kilometer closed course at a record 1390 mph.

Both officers were decorated with the Distinguished Flying Cross for their record-setting flights over California's Mojave Desert. The speed marks have been submitted to the Federation Aeronautique Internationale in Paris for certification as world records.

The 500-kilometer mark established by Col Miller, a veteran of 106 combat missions during the Korean War, bettered by 400 mph the former record held by an Air Force RF-101 Voodoo.

The GE Trophy is presented annually for significant contributions to progress in military aviation.

Department of Defense
Office of Public Affairs

Newest Detachment

Thirteen enlisted Marines and one officer make up the newest Marine detachment aboard the submarine tender, *USS Proteus* (AS 19).

The Marine guards, commanded by Captain J. C. Rappe, relieved a group of Navy men of similar duties in dock-side ceremonies at Charleston, S. C.

The *Proteus* will service the Polaris-carrying nuclear submarine, *USS George Washington* (SSBN 599), at New London, Conn., when the submarine returns from her patrols in the Atlantic.

Hq., 6th Naval District
Charleston, S. C.
END

JANUARY CRAZY CAPTION WINNER

Submitted by
1st Lt Roy B. Hall
HMR(L)-262, MAG-26
MCAF, New River
Jacksonville, N. C.

"Can you make me look like
a hero for \$2.87?"



Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. Leatherneck will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before May 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the June issue.



NAME

ADDRESS IN FULL



IF I WERE COMMANDANT

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 300 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. Be sure to include your name, rank, and service number. Letters cannot be acknowledged or returned.

By order of the Commandant of the Marine Corps, all the letters on these pages will be screened by the Policy Analysis Division, and staff action will be initiated on those of possible merit.

In cases where ideas or material have obvious merit and reflect real effort, the cognizant agency will prepare an appropriate personal letter to the contributor or correspondent.

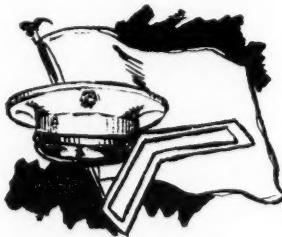
Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would carry the present re-evaluation of the enlisted rank structure one step further.

That step would be to promote all recruits to Private First Class upon satisfactory completion of 16 weeks of recruit training. The Marine Corps proudly proclaims to one and all that it has a longer and rougher recruit indoctrination program than any other branch of the Armed Forces, and we can safely say that a graduate of our recruit training program is more proficient in basic military than is his prototype in any other branch of the

service, yet we are the only service which does not reward the hard work and effort expended in this training. All other branches of the Armed forces promote all graduate recruits to E-2 (equal to our PFC) upon satisfactory completion of recruit training.

Our present system provides for promotion to Private First Class, only if the recruit is within the top 10 percent of his graduating platoon. This means that only six or seven men of each platoon will be promoted.



The 10 percent figure is used as an incentive to encourage greater effort from the recruits. Under this similar plan the incentive goal could be maintained by issuing a set of dress blues to the top 10 percent of each graduating platoon. Contrary to popular belief, the dress blues are still a major selling point for initial enlistments and would probably induce greater effort from the recruit than does the present promotion to Private First Class. The pride and prestige displayed by a young Marine home on recruit leave, wearing his dress blues earned by his own efforts, and sporting a Private First Class chevron, would be a great inducement for his friends and acquaintances to follow his example and enlist.

The expense involved in instigating a plan such as proposed would be

small, except for the cost of the dress blues, since the majority of the recruits are promoted to E-2 upon completion of six months in grade and achievement of a passing mark on a locally prepared written examination.

A close inspection of our present system of recruit promotion, when compared with the inducements and incentives offered by other branches of the Armed Forces, will reveal that the Marine Corps is actually penalizing young men (monetarily at least) for accepting the challenge to serve with the world's finest, the United States Marine Corps.

GySgt M. McCollum
500370

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would establish a unit in each state to handle absentees and deserters. This unit would in no way be attached to the recruiting stations.

These habitual offenders and malingerers in our ranks are a constant source of disruption and embarrassment to our recruiting offices. The deserters, personnel with insufficient funds and personnel convicted of civil charges clutter our offices and stand as realistic examples of irresponsible Marines and poor citizens.

All our carefully prepared advertising is negated and instead, prospective recruits and their families receive a false, distorted view of the Marine Corps.

These misfits, while waiting to be processed, talk to the prospective recruit and, out of bitterness or pure maliciousness, try to undo the recruiter's efforts, and, they often succeed.

My solution to this problem, as stated above, would be to establish a

centrally located office to handle these cases. One NCO could be assigned to this task on a full-time basis. Thus our applicants are not exposed to such distorted opinions of the Marine Corps and the recruiter's job is made easier.

Sgt Glenn H. Madison
1300203

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would direct the commanding officer having custody of Service Records and Officer Qualification Jackets to attach NAVMC 118(21) (Dependent Travel Record) as enclosure (1) to the commanding officer's endorsement of Permanent Change of Station Orders. The dependent travel record is required to be submitted at the time claim is made for dependent's travel. This is normally the day of reporting at a new duty station or the day after.

Many times the SRB or OQR is not available at the time travel claim is submitted, since it takes three to four days to follow the individual down the chain of command from division to regiment to battalion and to the company. Enclosing the Dependent's Travel Record with the original orders would make it available to the disbursing office at the time of submission of the travel claim and would not delay payment.

SSgt Valvin V. Mommaerts
1119128

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would authorize the payment of advance pay for personnel authorized leave. This policy would have a two-fold advantage to the Marine Corps in that it would increase the morale of personnel, who, desirous of utilizing leave, cannot do so because of financial reasons. Secondly, I believe more personnel would actually apply for leave rather than let it accrue, thus helping to alleviate a budget problem. There would have to be certain restrictions, however, such as limiting this policy only to personnel who would not be in an excess leave status or are not currently paying back a previous advance pay, and limiting the payment of advance pay only for periods of 10 days or more. This policy would be applicable to both officers and enlisted personnel, and would be voluntary on the part of the member.

I feel there would not be an in-

creased burden on the part of disbursing personnel inasmuch as they would be computing pay prior to a member's leave rather than upon completion thereof.

It would be a local command function to control leave to insure that personnel would not apply for leave merely for the purpose of drawing advance pay.

GySgt Edward J. Connaughton
1079996

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would establish two Reserve Clothing Sites.



These two clothing sites would handle all clothing requirements for Reservists. I would handle the clothing sites in the following manner.

Initial issues: The commanding officer would make out NAVMC 604 in three copies on the man requiring clothing. Two copies of this would be mailed to the clothing site to be filled. The clothing site would mail one copy of the 604 back with the clothing; this copy would have a voucher number assigned to it using the Unit Diary number. The commanding officer would have the man sign two copies of the 604 and he would return one copy to the clothing site to replace their pending copy. The commanding officer would enter this clothing issued on the NAVMC 631 in the man's record book and retain the other copy of the 604 on file for audit.

Recovered Clothing: This would be mailed to the clothing site along with the man's NAVMC 631. This clothing would be recovered and stocked by the clothing site.

Cash Sales: Commanding officers

would collect for clothing in advance and consolidate their requests. This would be done once per quarter. MCO 10120.17C would be the guideline for cash sales.

Surveys: Commanding officers would hold clothing surveys once per quarter and consolidate their requirements, complying with MCO P101-20.8.

Exchanges: These would be handled in the same manner set forth in MCO-10120.17C. Thousands of dollars in Reserve clothing stock would be saved. All recovered would be under strict control of the clothing site. Thousands of man hours in clothing returns could be saved at unit and district level, tighter control of Reserve clothing money could be maintained and a more realistic clothing budget could be established for Reserve clothing.

Ssgt Elgin W. Murphy
842380

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would take the following steps to insure complete and timely usage of all funds expended for Temporary Additional Duty. In view of the recent limitation on the funds that can be expended for travel within the military departments, any expenditure of funds for TAD must be of a nature as to obtain the greatest results from the least dollar expenditure. Under current procedures there is a great waste of TAD time and as a result a waste of TAD money in the slow process of getting endorsements for TAD orders. On a recent TAD trip I spent almost seven hours in getting the three endorsements required on my orders. On a similar trip it took almost half of the eight hours TAD to get checked in and out of a major base. It is believed the following procedures would speed up the time required for TAD endorsements.

(a) Make the use of "Rubber Stamp" type endorsements mandatory on TAD orders. This would eliminate the need for the long wait while a clerk types the required endorsement.

(b) Insure that all officers whose duties include the signing of TAD endorsements understand that any delay is costly and especially those where the delay may require the traveler to spend an additional day or night en route.

GySgt D. M. Bruce
828749

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 11]

which one

BY
GLENN
ZULAU



... said he knew the terrain blindfolded?



... takes a physical readiness test in the morning?



... has been testing cold weather gear?

drill. Which takes precedence, FM 22-5 or the LPM. Does FM 22-5 still apply on stacking arms?

GySgt T. E. Martin
1st 155-mm. How Btry
Force Troops, FMF, Pac
Twentynine Palms, Calif.

● *Training Branch, G-3, HQMC said that "FM 22-5 has not been a reference for drill for several years. Effective December 15, 1960, MCO 1500.13 and all except sections V, XI, XII, and XIII of Chapter 3, Marine Corps Drill Manual (NAVMC 1131-A03) were canceled. Eight-man squad drill is abolished for Marine Corps use. All drills and ceremonies will be conducted in accordance with the LPM and uncanceled portions of the Marine Corps Drill Manual."*—Ed.

RIBBON QUANDARY

Dear Sir:

I would like to know if I am eligible for the National Defense Ribbon and the China Service Ribbon.

I am a former enlisted man, and was with the Active Reserve from June 14, 1954, through June 14, 1955, when I went on E.A.D. for three years. I went on sea duty and was on two cruises to the Far East. My question is, am I qualified for the previously mentioned ribbons?

2dLt Leslie W. Dow
RFD #1, Box 646
Stafford, Va.

● According to the Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, the National Defense Service Medal is awarded to all persons in the Naval Service who served on active duty at any time between June 27, 1950, and July 27, 1954. You were not assigned to active duty until June, 1955.

All personnel serving on active duty during the previously mentioned period are eligible for this award with the exception of Reserve personnel on active duty for training, Reserve personnel on short tours of active duty to serve on boards, courts, commissions, etc., and any persons ordered to active duty who, on physical examination incident thereto, are disqualified and immediately released from active duty.

The China Service Medal is authorized for service in China from September 2, 1945, to April 1, 1957. The ships you were assigned to did not qualify for the medal during the time you were aboard.—Ed.

END

CORLEY,
MAG-26
GAIN, C
3dMarDiv
HEALD,
2dMarDiv
KIRKHAM,
Inspec
LUCKADO,
MAG-26
UDELL, C
3dMAW
VAN HEE,
Albany
WINGATE,
3dMarDiv

PALMER,
MCRD, S
PARKER,
TraCen

ALLISON,
Barstow
ALRED,
MarDiv
BLODY,
NB Phil
BROWN,
Camp
CHIBAN,
NS Ann
COHN, R
CamLej
DODSON,
Inspec
GARLAND,
MCB C
GOSS, W
8thEngr
HOME, F
Eng Co
JHMS,
3dMAW
LOWE JI
cock to
MANTELL,
2dMarDiv
MATSUNO,
3dMAW
MULLINS,
to 3dMAW
MOUG, M
MD US
PERRY,
ForTrps
ROBB, C
Div
RONAN,
SD
SKINNER,
MCB C
URBAN,
EngCo

ALLY, I
1stMAW

Transfers



Each month *Leatherneck* publishes names of the top pay grade personnel transferred by Marine Corps Special Orders. We print as many as space permits. These columns list abbreviations of both old and new duty stations.

This feature is intended primarily to provide information whereby Marines may maintain a closer contact with this important phase of the Corps.

This listing is for information purposes only, and is NOT to be construed as orders. It is subject to HQMC modifications.

SgtMaj

CORLEY, J K (9999) USS Forrestal to MAG-20
GAIN, C P (9999) MB NS Anna to 3dMarDiv
HEALD, C G (9999) MB Pearl to 2dMarDiv
KIRKHAM, C H (9999) MD USS Intrepid to MCRD PI
LUCCADDO, J B (9999) 3dMarDiv to MAG-20
UDELL, C E (0398) USS Kearsarge to 3dMAW
VAN HEKKEN, J R (9999) MCSC Albany to 1stMAW
WINGATE, H B (9999) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv

MgY Sgt

PALMER, R E (2771) MB NS SFran to MCRD SD
PARKER, D I (2529) MarCorColdWea-TraCen to MCAS EI Toro

1stSgt

ALLISON, J (0398) 3dMarDiv to MCSC Barstow
ALRETT, A H (0398) 2dReconCo to 2d-MarDiv
BLOODY, P A (0398) 3dMarDiv to MB NB Phila
BROWN, J S (0398) HQMC to ForTrps CamLej
CAMPBELL, M A (6498) HQMC to 2dMAW
CABANAS, A J (0398) 3dMarDiv to MB NS Anna
COHN, R F (0398) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
DUTRON, L W (0398) 3dMarDiv to 7th-InfBn
GARLAND, G N (0398) 1stMarBrig to MCB CamLej
GOSS, W L (0398) ForTrps FMFLant to 8thEngCo
HOME, R B (0398) 3dMarDiv to 10th-Eng Co
JOHNS, C E (0398) MCSA Phila to 2dMAW
LOWER, J G (0398) MD USS Hancock to 2dReconCo
MANHEY, H C (0398) 5thEngCo to 2dMarDiv
MATSON, W R (0398) DM NDC NB Portsmouth to MD USS Intrepid to 3dMarDiv
MULINS, F E (0398) ForTrps FMFLant to MD USS Hancock
MOUG, M E (0398) ForTrps FMFPac to MD USS Hancock
PERRY, H H (0398) MB NB Phila to ForTrps CamLej
ROBB, C H (0398) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
RONAN, J J (0398) 3dMarDiv to MCRD SD
SKINNER, J R (0398) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
URBAN, E J (0398) 3dMarDiv to 5th EngCo

MSgt

ALLY, R E (30837) MCSA Phila to 1stMAW

ANDERSON, J F (0141) MarCorComp NAG Korea to 2dMarDiv
ATMORE, R (3049) 2dMAW to HQMC AWBREY, J D (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1st-MarDiv
BAKER JR, F M (6611) 1stMAW to MCAAS Yuma
BAKEMAN, F B (3049) MCSA Phila to 3dMarDiv
BATISTA, J J (1941) MCB CampPen to 3dMarDiv
BEHANA, W A (2529) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
BENNETT, A E (2529) 2dMAW to MC-RD SD
BLACK, T W (3049) 1stMarDiv to 1stMAW
BLACKWELL, R D (3349) MCAS K-Bay to 1stMarDiv
BOUDREAUX, E J (3121) MCSC Albany to MCS Quant
BRADY, W J (0141) MCB CamLej to MCSA Phila
BRANDON, F D (0369) 1stMarDiv to MB NTS China Lake
GREENNAN, K J (3049) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
BRICKMAN, H A (0369) MB NS Sangley Point to 1stMarDiv
BROWN, A A (6413) 1stMAW to 3d-MAW
BUKOWSKY JR, F A (1316) 8th MCRD to MCB CampPen
CASTANEDA, C D (3071) 2dMAW to 1stMAW
CHOCIEJ, L A (0811) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv
CANDELARIA, A C (2529) MCB CamPen to Camp Butter
CARBINE, R G (4312) MCRD PI to CARLISLE, G L (1391) 1stMarDiv to 1stMAW
CARNES, G A (3049) ForTrps FMFPac to 30thRIFC
CASTANEDA, C D (3071) 2dMAW to 1stMAW
CHOCIEJ, L A (0811) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv
CANDELARIA, A C (2529) MCB CamPen to Camp Butter
CARBINE, R G (4312) MCRD PI to CARLISLE, G L (1391) 1stMarDiv to 1stMAW
CLARK, R (4311) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW
CLOSEUR, J Z (0369) MCB CamLej to 1stMarDiv
COLEMAN, R (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1st-MarDiv
COLLINS, J S (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW
NORTH, C (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
CRANE, A W (6412) 1stMAW to 2d-MAW
CROWELL, E C (2561) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
D'AMBROSIO, J A (3049) MCSA Phila to MB NS SFran
DAWSON, M O (0411) 1stMAW to 2d-MarDiv
DUFFY, III, T J (2771) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
DUNN, R J (2529) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRD SD
EARLY, H (2529) 12th MCRD to 1st-MAW
EPLING, M P (2639) 1stMAW to MCSC Barstow
FEDELOW, G J (1381) HQMC to 1stMarDiv
FERNOCO, A (2645) 3dMAW to MCRD SD
FREEMAN, P E (2061) MCAS CherPt to 1stMAW
GEER, D H (2529) 1stMarDiv to HQMC

SAXON JR, F L (7041) MCAS K-Bay to 2dMAW
SCHMIDT, J M (6481) 3dMAW to MAG-36
SCHROEDER, H J (0121) 3dMAW to 1stMarDiv
SELDORF, W R (0141) MARTD MARTEC NAS Blyn to 2dMAW
SMITH, W R (6727) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro
SPINKS, N D (3121) MCFA SFran to MCSC Barstow
STOCKTON, J E (2529) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
TAYLOR, F J (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
TONSEN, W G (6661) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
TURNER, C J (3349) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
VAUGHN, W L (2731) MB NTC GLakes to 1stMarDiv
VINSON, J C (6113) 1stMAW to 3dMAW
WALKER, S E (1381) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
WARD, J C (0369) 9thInfBn to 2dMarDiv
WEBSTER, L E (3349) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
WORLEY, R F (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NavActy Port Lyautey
YORK, M W (6412) 1stMAW to 3d-MAW

GySgt

ABBATE, C A (0141) HQMC to Arintel-Soc Ft Holabird to 2dMarDiv
ALLEN, R L (3516) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD
ARNOLD, R T (7113) 3dMAW to MAR-TD MARTEC NAS Oak
BAKER, W E (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
BARR, H R (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
BARTON, A E (411) MCB CampPen to MCAS Quant
BASS, O L (0811) 2dMarDiv to 3d-MarDiv
BETETTE, B F (5581) 1stMAW to MCS Quant to 29 Palms
BLOOM, M R (7041) 1stMAW to 3d-MAW
BOERNER, M F (2543) FMFPac to MCRD PI
BOGAN, W R (0141) 1stMarBrig to 12th MCRD
BOLEK, E M (3049) MarCorComp NAG Korea to MCSA Phila
BRASCHER, J W (3049) 2dMarDiv to MCRD SD
BROOKS JR, J P (0811) 2dMarDiv to MCRD SD
BROOKS JR, R P (0141) 1stMarDiv to MCAS CampPen to 1stMarDiv
CAMP, R G (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NavActy Port Lyautey
CAPUANO, A R (0811) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
CARMAN, J W (4131) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
CASEY, J P (2529) 1stMAW to NavPhibSeal Czak
CASHEN, D J (0441) MCAS El Toro to 1stMarDiv
CHRIST, W R (2771) MCB CampPen to 1stMarDiv
CZONISKI, D (6481) MCAS K-Bay to 3dMAW
CLARK, D R (4131) FMFPac to MCB CampPen
CLARK, R P (6631) MARTD MARTEC NAS Seattle to 3d MAW
COOK, W F (0141) 9th MCRD to MB NNSYD Portsmouth
COFFMAN, R D (0141) MD USS Princeton to 8th MCRD CONCHADO, J J (3537) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
CONE, JR, T (0369) 3dMarDiv to 12th MCRD to 1stMarDiv
CONWAY JR, J G (0369) 4th MCRD to 1stMarDiv
GORKE, P L (0171) MCB CampPen to 12th MCRD to 1stMarDiv
GOVILLA, J F (0369) 2dMarDiv to 9th InfBn
ORAHAM, S H D (3371) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
CRENSHAW, J G (6441) 9th MCRD to 2dMAW
CROWE, C C (3049) 5th15mmHowBtry to 3dMarDiv
CULP, R L (0369) 4th MCRD to 1st-MarDiv
DUNNINGHAM JR, J W (6614) MB NNSYD Portsmouth to 2dMAW
CURLY, J R (0369) MCB CampPen to MCRD PI
DEHLKE, V R (0369) HQMC to 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
DELICA JR, M (2529) 2dMAW to 1stMarDiv
DENSON, R E (8111) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
DILLIGHAM, J R (0431) 1stMAW to ForTrps CamLej
DILLON, K A (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
DOODSON, D (2529) 2dMarDiv to 3d-MarDiv
DONLEY, E A (0141) 9th MCRD to MCB CampPen
DORAN, F (4131) MCAS El Toro to Camp Smith to 1stMarDiv
DORMAN, R L (0369) MCAF Santa Ana to 1stMarDiv

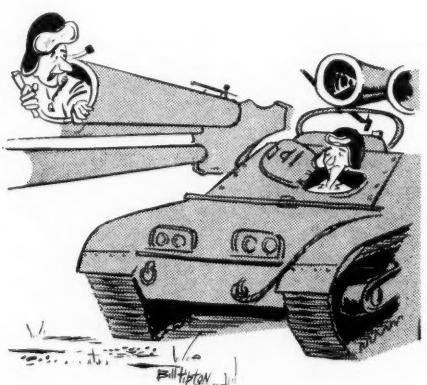
TRANSFERS (cont.)

DORRELL, J O (0141) 3dMarDiv to
 ForTrps CamLej
DOUGLAS, K W (6741) 2dMAW to
 1stMAW
DOUGLAS, M E (0369) 2dMarDiv to
 1stMarDiv
DUARTE, E (0241) MARTD MARTC
 NAS - Weymouth to 2dMarDiv
DUNLAP, J L (3371) MCAS CherPt to
 3dMarDiv
DUVAL, J "L" (2741) 3dMarDiv to
 MCSC Albany
DYKSTRA, R W (2731) MB NTC
 Retires to Fort Palms
ELLIOTT, J K (1169) 1stMarDiv to
 MarCorCordWeaTranCen
FABER, R J (3516) 1stMarBrig to
 MCRCR SD
FARMER, F T (0211) 1stMAW to For-
 Trps CamLej
FIRTH, J H (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS
FITZPATRICK, H L (1833) 3dAmTrac-
 Co to ForTrps FMFLant
FOLEY, J P (2311) MCAS CherPt to
 MCBr CampPen

FORVENDEL JR, H A (017) 8th MCRD SD
 RD to MCS Quant
FRANCESCHINI, J A (0811) MCRD PI to 3dMarDiv
FRANCIS, C E (4691) 1stMarDiv to HQMC
 90th Inf Bn
FREILINGER, H A (0369) MCS Quant to 9th Inf Bn
GADD, A B (1341) 1stMAW to MCB 29 Palms
GARCIA, B (3371) MB NAD Hawthorne to MCRD SD
GEMEINHARDT, W F (7113) MARTO
 MARTO NAS Blyan to MCS Quant
GILBERT, S A (3049) MD NDC MB Portsmouth to ForTrps CamLdr
GETI, D (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCSA Phila
GOUBEAUX JR, E F (2511) MCS Quant to MCRD SD
GRADE, C C (0369) 11thRIFCo to 2dMarDiv
GREEN, J R (1811) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stTRTCo
GREER, C K (2529) 2dMarDiv to 9th MCRD SD
GRISWOLD, E F (0369) MCB CampPen to NB Nav For Marianas
GROBY, J G (2529) 1stMarDiv to ANGICO
GUILBERT, J H (0141) MB NAF Naha to 2dMarDiv
GUILLEN, R C (0369) MCRD SD to 1stMarDiv

GUY, D I (3516) MCSA Phila to 3d-MarDiv
 HAGER, W L (0141) 6th MCRRD to 2d-MarDiv
 HALE, R T (3121) MCAS El Toro to 1st-MarDiv
 HALL, C W (3373) 3d-MarDiv to MCRD PI
 HALLAM, P (3136) 2d-MarDiv to 3d-MarDiv
 HAMILTON, M J (2771) ForTrps FMF-Lant to MCRD SD
 HARDY, E J (0141) 5th MCRRD to 2d-MarDiv
 HARRIS, R E (7041) NAS Atla to MAG-26
 HELFRICH, D L (0431) MD USS Princeton to 3d-MAW
 HICKORY, W C (0141) ForTrps FMFPac to MB NAF Naha
 HILDRETH, H B (3049) MCB CampPen to 23dRRCo
 HOMER, R G (RSMITH, R E (6441) MAG-26 to HOMER
 HORTON, JR, J E (6614) 1stMAW to 3d-MAW
 HUDSON, R A (2561) FMFLant to ForTrps CamLej
 HUGHES, E M (3081) MCB CamLej to MSA Phila
 HULL, D J (3061) MCSC Barstow to MCB CampPen
 JACKSON, B K (3049) 1stMarDiv to 3d-MarDiv

NELSON, H W (7113) 1stMAW to 2d-
 MAW
 NEWBURY, O " (331) MCAS EI
 Toro to 1stMAW
 NICHOLS JR, J W (2639) 1st MCRD
 to Camp CmLn
 NICHOLS, J W (2029) FMF Lant to
 MARTD MARTC NAS So Weymouth
 NOURE, H A (1391) 1stMAW to
 Ftr Grp CamLj
 NOLAN, W T (0414) MARTD MARTC
 NAS Mpls to MCB CamPen
 OWENS, J F (6713) 1stMarBrig to NAS
 QUINONES, W L (0369) 2dMarDiv to
 1stMarDiv
 PALMER, D C (3537) 2dMarDiv to
 MCSC Barstow
 PANGBURN, RA J (0369) MCB Cam-
 Lj to 1stMarDiv
 PANICALI, L V (6614) MAD Mis to
 11MAW
 PAUL, A S (3537) 3dMarDiv to MCRO
 PI
 FAUTZ, L O (02639) 1stMarDiv to
 MCRO SD
 PHILLIPS, L (3516) 1stMAW to MCRO
 PI
 PIROLA, D A (0369) MCAS EI Toro to
 1stMarDiv
 PHIPPIS, O H (4131) MCB CamPen to
 Camp Smith
 POKRYSKA, S (3515) 3dMarDiv to
 MCAS CherPf



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 JOHNSON, R K (0369) MCRD PI to NAV Acty Port Lyautay
 JONES, M (0141) 8th MCRRD to 3d-MAW
 JONES, R E (0369) 6th MCRRD to 3d-MAW
 KELLY, D M (0141) MCRD PI to MCSA Phila
 KELLY, J R, E R (2771) 1st ANGLICO to MCSA Phila
 KENNEDY, D A (0811) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
 KETCHAM, B J (3121) HQMC to 1stMAW
 KITCHIN, E H (7041) MCAS K-Bay
 KLOZ, W H (0121) 1stMAW to MCS Quant
 KOTARSKI, J C (1169) MarCorColdWea-Trac to MCB 29 Palms
 KRATZ, J E (0161) 1stMAW to MCB CampPen
 KROHN, J T (1169) FMFLant to 3d-MarDiv
 KUCINSKI, J W (3071) 1stMarBrig to 2dMAW
 LAMB, W H (1371) 2dMarDiv to 1st-MAW
 LANGSTON, C E (6443) MAG-32 to MAR NATTC Mfs
 LONG, H L (0369) 7thRRCo to 2d-MarDiv
 LOWE, C T (3121) MCB CamPen to 3dMarDiv
 LIGHTBOURNE, J A (0369) MCRD SD to 1stMarDiv
 MAGNUSEN, G B (1811) ForTrps FMFLant to 4th MCRRD
 MAGNO, V O (0369) MCAS El Toro to 1stMarDiv
 MAHAN, E R (3049) MCS Quant to 1stMAW
 MALECKI, E J (0369) 9th MCRRD to 2dMAW
 MALONEY, J F (3049) 2dMAW to 3dEngCo
 MARCHESO, G E (6727) 2dMAW to 3d-MAW
 MARKHAM, D A (6621) MCAS K-Bay to 2dMAW
 MARIS, A (3049) 2dMAW to MB ND Novata
 MAROVICH, P J (0369) 4th MCRRD to 1stMarDiv
 MARTENS, R H (0369) 1stMarBrig to MB NS SFran
 MARTIN, F L (2529) ForTrps FMFLant to HMC
 MASSEY, J C (6511) 1stMAW to 3d-MAW
 MAXWELL, R P (4312) 6th MCRRD to MCS Quant
 MCGOWAN, A J (0141) 2dMarDiv to 8th & I
 MCQUIRE, D E (2336) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
 MCKINNON, J R (6661) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
 MCNITT, H E (4131) MCB CampPen to MCAS K-Bay
 MIKULSKY, J J (1861) ForTrps FMFLant to MCSA Phila
 MILICHICH, J (3071) 3dMAW to 1stMarDiv
 MILLIGAN, J E (7011) MARTD MARTC NAS Grose Ille to 2dMAW
 MOODY, K A (0369) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
 MOORE, J J (3029) 3dMarDiv to MCSA Phila
 MOORE, J E (2529) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv
 MORITZ, P A (2639) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD
 MORRISON, T L (2741) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD
 MOSLEY, R L (3371) MAG-26 to 1st-MAW
 MUELLER, E E (3261) MCSC Quant to ForTrps CamLej
 MULHOLLAND, R J (6511) 1stMAW to 3dMarDiv
 MURPHY JR, H E (0369) MD NDC MB Portsmouth to 2dMarDiv
 MYERS, J M (0369) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
 NEAULT, L P P (3537) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
 PRESLEY, H V (2111) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
 PRESLEY, L (4131) MD USS Princeton to 3dMarDiv
 RAY, A (0369) MCS Quant to MB NSA Ft Meade
 REEVES, C W (0369) MCRD SD to 1st-MarDiv
 RENEAU, A P (1169) ForTrps FMFLant to Camp Butler
 RITCHIE, W H (6441) HQMC to 1st-MAW
 ROBERTS, R C (0811) ForTrps FMFPac to 3dMarDiv
 ROCHA, A L (0369) 1stMarBrig to 1st-MarDiv
 ROGAN, H M (6661) 1stMAW to 3d-MAW
 ROUSE, R L (2529) 1st ANGLICO to ForTrps 29 Palms
 ROWAN, J D (4131) MB NAS QuonPt to MCB CamLej
 SANBURN, M A (0141) MCRD PI to MCAS El Toro
 SAXTON, S F (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1st-MarDiv
 SCHENSE, O D (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 SCHLEGEL, G E (0369) 1stMarBrig to 1st-MarDiv
 SCHUMANN, J E (0369) MD NDC NB Portsmouth to 2dMarDiv
 SCHWEIGERT, R O (3371) 2dMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
 SHAW, S A (3071) 1stMarBrig to 2d-MAW
 SHOE MAKER, R E (0369) LdgForTruLant to MCRD PI
 SIEBEL, D (0369) MCB CamLej to 1st-MarDiv
 SMITH, G F (0239) 1stMarBrig to MCRD PI
 SMITH, G E (2539) LdgForTruLant to MCRD SD
 SMITH, G H (6481) 1stMAW to MAD NAS PaxRiv
 SPEC, G R (6661) MAG-32 to 1stMAW STANLEY, G A (3049) MB NB NovVa to 2dMarDiv
 STAUDT, F A (3049) 2dMarDiv to MSA Phila
 STEPHENS, R L (2539) 2dMarDiv to LdgForTruLant
 STEPHENSON, T J (2539) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarBrig
 STOUT, P L (0369) 12th MCRRD to 1stMarDiv
 STUBBLEFIELD, J E (3371) ForTrps PI to 3dMarDiv
 SULLIVAN, F J (3357) 2dMarDiv to 1st ANGLICO
 SZARY, J (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 THOMAS, P (6511) 2dMAW to 1stMAW THORNTON, R T (2543) 2dMarDiv to MCAS K-Bay
 THORNTON, W E (4131) MCAS K-Bay to MCB CamPen
 TINNEY, L S (2336) 1stMarDiv to MB NPM Indian Head
 TOBIN, J R W (0141) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
 TOWNSEND, A C (1391) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
 TURNER, F E (2529) NavPhisOL Creek to MCB CamPen
 VALLANDINGHAM, R E (3049) 3dEngCo to 2dMarDiv
 VAUGHN, C L (6412) 2dMAW to 8th & I
 VESEY, J L (2111) MCRD SD to 3d-MarDiv
 VIRDEN, J E (1349) 2dMAW to 3d-MarDiv
 WALTON, R E (1381) 9th MCRRD to 3dMarDiv
 WARREN, I K (3049) MCRD PI to MCB CamLej
 WATSON, D O (0141) MB NS Argentina to MCAS CherPty
 WATSON, H E (6621) 2dMAW to MD USS Boxer
 WATSON, V (0141) MCRD PI to MCSA Phila
 WELCH, H E (2529) 3dMarDiv to 7th-InfBn
 WHITNEY JR, R T (2529) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 WALTON, D A (2543) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Beaufort
 WILLIAMS, C H (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCS Quant

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WILLINGHAM, G A (0141) 2dMAW to MB NB Bklyn
WILLIAMS, A D (0369) 1stMarBrig to 2d-
MAW
WODDEN, E. L. (3537) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv
WORMUTH, M J (2639) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW
YORK, M W (6511) 1stMAW to 2nd-
MAW
ZALIZNOCK, S (2529) HQMC to 3dMar-
Div
ZUMALT JR, A B (0239) 1stMarBrig to 3dMAW

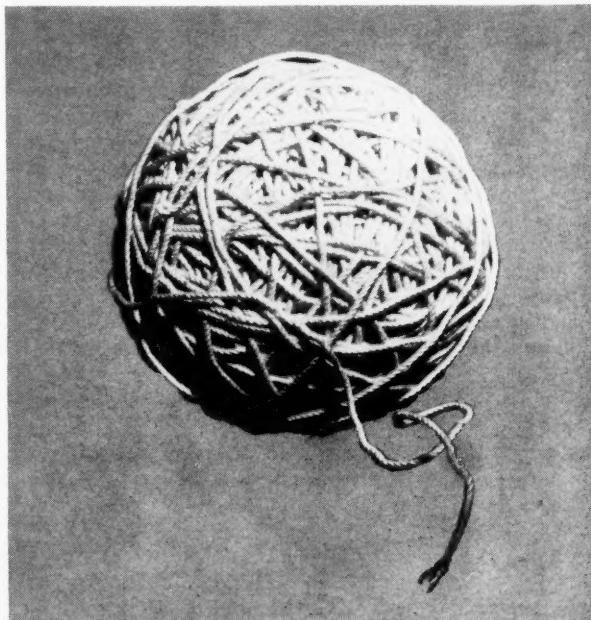
SSgt

ABBOTT JR, C E (3041) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
ABE, A Z (2539) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD
ADAMS JR, A (0849) 1stMarBrig to 2dMarDiv
AHLERS, R M (2533) MCS Quant to MCRD SD
ALBRIGHT, H J (3531) 1stMarDiv to MCSA Yuma
ALGOOD, C E (3561) ForTrps FMFLant to MCAFS Phila
ALIZIO, A W (0141) MCRD PI to 2dMAW
AMEY, R W (2531) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRD SD
ANDERSON, A E (3071) 1stMarBrig to 2dMAW
ANDERSON, H (0369) MCB CamLej to 1stMarDiv
ARAGON, G P (0231) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
BALCOM, O C (1811) MCRD PI to 3dMarDiv
BARTH, H S (1823) 1stMarDiv to MB NAD Hawthorne
BAUER, W D (0441) MarCorCom NAG Korea to 2dMarDiv
BECKER, D G (2771) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRD SD
BEDROSIAN, J S (3049) 1stMarDiv to 2dMAW
BELCHER, J H (0811) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
BERRYMAN, C B (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
BESS, R L (5541) 2dMarDiv to 3dMar-
Div
BESTWICK, M H (6715) MAG-26 to 1stMAW
BITNER, R O (1371) ForTrps FMFPac to MB NB LBeach
BLODGETT, W N (1345) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
BLOXOM, R L (6614) MAD NATTC
BOEHLER, P P (2771) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
BONIFAY, R L (0141) 53dRflCo to 1stMAW
BOGLE, A W (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2d-
MarDiv
BORNA, E S (2771) Camp Butler to FMFPac to ForTrps 29 Palms
BOWLES, R F (2111) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
BOYD, B J (1141) MCRD PI to 3d-
MarDiv
BREAKENBRIDGE, JR, L L (1169) HQMC to 3dMarDiv
BRIDGES, R L (2561) 1stMAW to For-
Trps CamLej
BRILL, W E (0141) 1stMAW to Camp Butler
BROADSTREET, E (0111) 1stMAW to HOMC
BROWN, N (2336) MCAAS Yuma to 3dMarDiv
BUCHANAN, L E (0369) 2dMarDiv to HOMC
BUNDROCK, D R (1391) 1stMarDiv to 1stMAW
BURKE, N E (3421) HQMC to MCB CamLej
CAMPO, J D (0369) 3dMarDiv to 5th MCRD
CAPECI, R L (1371) 1stMarBrig to MCRD SD
CAEPHART, J L (0369) MCRD PI to NavyActy Port Lyutey
CARPENTER, W D (0141) 1stMAW to 2d-
MarDiv
CASTILLO, J S (5541) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW
CHERRY, M (3371) MCRD SD to 3d-
MarDiv
CLEMENT, E D (3516) 1stMarBrig to 1stMAW
CLEMONS, "O" "W" (2561) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
COLEMAN, W K (3537) 2dMAW to MCS Quant
COLLIER, J F (0369) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
COMBE, R (6413) MARTD MARTC
NAS Anacostia to 2dMAW
COOK JR, R L (3041) MCS Quant to 1stMAW
COOPER, A L (4631) 2dMarDiv to 3d-
MarDiv
COOPER, C H (2131) 2dMarDiv to 6th75mmAAABy
COOPER, K W (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NWS Yorktown
COOPER, R H (7113) 2dMAW to MAR-
TAC MRCR NAS So Weymouth
COPELLE, J D (0141) 9th MCRD to 2dMarDiv
CORNELIUS, F L (0369) MB NAD NAD Hawthorne to 1stMarDiv
CROCKER, H E (0141) 6th MCRD to 2dMAW
CROCKET, R O (4131) MCAS K-Bay to MCB CamPen
CUNNINGHAM, C E (2533) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD
CURRIE, J W (5711) 4th MCRD to 3d-
MarDiv

CUTTER JR, L F (2771) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRD SD
DAVISON, C W (0369) 1stMarBrig to 1stMarDiv
DANIELS, W J (3071) 3dMAW to 1st-
MAW
DAVIS, R L (0231) 3dMarDiv to For-
Trps 29 Palms
DAVIS, W (0369) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
DAWKINS JR, (1391) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
DEAN, J F (0369) 2dMarDiv to MD NS Trinidad
DECOURT, T S (0369) MCS Quant to 1stMarDiv
DEMPESE, A A (1141) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv
DEMPESE, D F (0369) MCB CamPen to 1stMarDiv
DONELY JR, F C (2771) 1stMarDiv to Camp Butler
DOUGLAS, E E (2511) 1stMarDiv to 12th MCRD
DOVE, J M (0171) 1st MCRD to MCB CamLej
DOVER, H (3613) MCAF Santa Ana to 1stMAW
DOUGHERTY, A L (3071) 2dMAW to 1stMAW
DRAKOS, J M (0848) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen
DRIGGERS, M A (0141) 8th MCRD to 2dMAW
DUBREE, H N (0369) 9th MCRD to 1stMarDiv
EATON, J E (1841) 1stMarBrig to 1st-
MAW
EDER, G R (6621) 1stMAW to MCS Quant
ELION, L D (0369) 2dMarDiv to MD NDC NE Portsmouth
ELLIS, K (3371) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
ETTENBROUGH, G L (0369) MC Nav-Acy London to 2dMarDiv
FALCONER, E A (0369) MCAS Cherpt to 1stMarDiv
FARKAS, F (0369) MB NB Portsmouth to 2dMarDiv
FAUCET, J W (3371) 2dMAW to 8th & FAUST, H P (2561) 2dMAW to 3dMar-
Div
FEARON, B A (2561) 1stMarDiv to MCAAS Yuma
FINK, C L (3121) MAG-32 to 3dMar-
Div
FISHER, D D (3371) MCB 29 Palms to Camp Butler
FISHER, J E (3421) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
FOSTER, M F (2541) 1stMAW to 1st-
MarDiv
FRANKLIN, J H (2529) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW
FREERICK, J C (3516) 2dMAW to MCS Quant
FRIEND, M W (0369) MarCorComp NAG Korea to MCRD SD
FROST, C F (0369) MCS Quant to 2d-
MarDiv
GARRETT JR, J L (2543) MCB CamLej to MCB CamPen to 1stMarDiv
GIBBONS JR, R R (0369) 2dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
GIBSON, M W (4131) MCS Quant to MB NNsyd Portsmouth
GILBERT, P D (1314) MCSC Albany to MCB CamPen
GILLIARD, H D (0231) MCRD PI to 3dMarDiv
GINGRAS, R W (0241) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
GOODROW JR, J E (0369) 1stMarBrig to 2dMarDiv
GRAHAM, R C (3071) 9th MCRD to 1stMAW
GREEN, E G (0811) 1stMarDiv to 3d-
MarDiv
GREEN JR, J W (3371) MCAAS Yuma to 1stMarDiv
GRISER, T A (1391) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
GUINNILLS, R G (0369) 3dMarDiv to MarCorColdWeaTraCen
HALE, R B (3537) ForTrps FMFLant to HOMC
HALES, A B (3361) MCB CamLej to MCAS K-Bay
HALUSKI, F D (0369) MCRD PI to 1stMarDiv
HALL, C A (0369) MB NB Subic Bay to 1stMarDiv
HAMPTON, N (3121) MCAS El Toro to 1stMarDiv
HANCOCK, D J (0241) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
HARRIS, D D (6715) MCAS El Toro to 1stMAW
HARPER, R W (3049) MC SC Barstow to 1stMarDiv
HARRIS, C E (0141) AirFMFPac to 3d-
MarDiv
HASSEAUER, C E (4111) MCAS CamLej to 3dMarDiv
HEAVY JR, T M (1345) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
HEEBNER, H L (3371) MCS Quant to 3dMarDiv
HEETER, D L (3041) MCSC Phila to 2dMarDiv
HEIDERSON, C R (2771) Camp Butler to 2dMarDiv
HENNIGAN, W E (2771) MCRD SD to 3dMarDiv
HILL, C R (0441) 1stMarBrig to For-
Trps 29 Palms
HINTON, J M (2511) 3dMarDiv to For-
Trps CamLej
HOFFSTRA, J (3087) 3dMarDiv to 2d-
MAW
HOUSER, N F (3371) MCAS El Toro to 3dMarDiv
HOWELL, H S (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
HOWERY, R E (3049) 2dMarDiv to 3d-
MarDiv

HOY, H J (6412) MB NB Phila to 2dMAW
JACKSON, T J (1391) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarDiv
JAMES, J B (0171) 1st MCRD to 8th MCRD
JAQUES, R D (2543) 2dMAW to 1st-
MarDiv
JOHNSON JR, R G (3421) MCAAS Yuma to 1stMarDiv
JOHNSON JR, W J (0141) MCS Quant to 1st MCRD
JONES, D J (8511) 2dMarDiv to NAS Pneia
JOUBERT, R M (2543) FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
KACHELFINE, E J (6413) MARTD MARTC
MARTE NAS Anacostia to 2dMAW
KAUFFMAN, J M (4131) MCB CamLej to MB NAS QuonPt
KEATING, G E (3373) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW
KELLY, L S (1841) 1stMarDiv to 3d-
MarDiv
KERN, H A (0369) 9th MCRD to 2dMarDiv
KERN, W R (2771) 2dMarDiv to MCRD SD
KEY JR, O M (0369) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
KIEFNER, F W (0141) MCB CamLej to 1st MCRD
KRUGER, R L (2533) MCSC Barstow to MCRD SD

LAMBERT, G P (4131) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
LATIN, R K (2539) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD
LEE, E C (2771) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD
LEGG, W E (0141) MCRD PI to NAS Bklyn
LEMON, H L (0231) 3dMarDiv to For-
Trps CamLej
LEONSKI, J A (0141) 9th MCRD to 2dMarDiv
LINEAU, J H (6511) 1stMarBrig to 2dMAW
LITTLE, E R (0811) 3dMarDiv to 2d-
MarDiv
LONG, T J (1371) ForTrps FMFPac to 3dMarDiv
LONTOS, J W (2533) ForTrps FMFPac to MCRD SD
LOVELESS JR, C H (0141) 4th77mm-
AAABtry to 3dMAW
LUCKAK, F J (2511) MCS Quant to Camp Butler
MACDONALD, C E (0141) ForTrps FMFLant to MB NS Argentina
MADDUX, W E (1161) ForTrps FMF-
Lant to 3dMarDiv
MAGARIN, W (3531) MCAAS Yuma to 1stMarDiv
MARQUIS, R E (1169) MCRD SD to MCB CamPen
MARTIN, R W (0141) MCAS Beaufort to 6th MCRD
(CONTINUED ON PAGE 77)



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FROM OUR READERS

Do Hunters Own the Animals They Wound?

by John Warren Giles

HAVE YOU ever had the heartbreaking experience of pursuing a deer or a fox all day, after wounding it, and then watching someone ahead of you step out from behind a clump of cedars, fire one shot at close range, finishing off the animal; then calmly walk up and toss the quarry on his hand-sleigh and trudge away? If this has happened to you, you have probably done one of two things: either accosted the stranger and demanded the kill or slump down on a log to rest, lit your pipe, and wished you had never gone hunting that day. Just one of those "things" which might happen to any hunter.

This business of one hunter wounding an animal or a bird, and another firing the coup de grace has had a long and somewhat controversial history. The law on the point can be traced back to the days of the Roman emperors and the same rule in those ancient days has been followed in England. Roman law had it that pursuit alone vested no property or right in the huntsman. Every pursuit unaccompanied with a wounding was equally ineffective for the purpose of acquiring title unless the animal was actually taken. In the old days, in order to own a dead animal hunted by you, you had to actually *kill it yourself*.

In order to understand these decisions with respect to the ownership of game, you must bear in mind the fundamental concept in the United States respecting the ownership of wild animals generally. In this country

each state holds a proprietary title to wild animals and fish within its boundaries in trust for the whole body of the people of that particular state. You can see that such ownership is not that of a proprietor, but that of a trustee for the benefit of all the citizens. The state has the power to prohibit or regulate the taking and acquisition of property in wild animals by individual citizens by imposing upon them such restrictions and conditions as the state may see fit. This power is known as the police power and this police power extends to almost all kinds of property and rights. All property and all rights are held in subjection to the exercise of this power.

Now, you cannot go to the law books and find a great number of cases on the question of who owns a wounded animal because litigation is expensive and people do not spend hundreds of dollars going to the Supreme Court of a state to determine who first acquired title to a wounded deer or bear. There are, however, a number of decisions which do attempt to solve the problem.

In 1925, in Massachusetts, a hunter was pursuing a deer and wounded him during the chase. The defendant, however, delivered the mortal wound which killed the deer and the court, following the rule in England, awarded the deer to the person delivering the fatal shot. Now, this case in Massachusetts follows the rule laid down in an early New York case where a hunter was pursuing a fox with his hounds and when another hunter



came upon the scene, knowing full well that the first hunter had found, started and chased the fox, he shot and killed it in the presence of the first hunter. The first hunter had not wounded the fox. The decision was that the second hunter who killed the fox was entitled to it. Of course, in this case, there was not even a wounding by the first hunter.

Later, in New York State, a hunter wounded a deer and continued the chase until nightfall. Next morning, he resumed the chase only to find that the defendant had killed it the preceding afternoon some six miles from the place he had wounded it. It was a fact that the dogs of the first hunter were on the spot and about to seize the deer when the defendant killed it. However, in spite of this fact, the court said that the deer belonged to the second hunter.

However, a different result has been reached in Wisconsin in a wolf case. There, the plaintiff wounded a wolf and was about to take it into his possession when the defendant came up and fired the shot that killed it. The Wisconsin court predicated its decision on the fact that the first hunter had substantially deprived the wolf of his liberty and had him so in his power that escape was highly improbable. The court thought that the instant a wild animal is brought under the control of a person, so that actual possession is practically inevitable, a vested property interest in the animal accrues to the person wounding it, which cannot be diverted by another who intervenes and kills the animal.

The British have been faced with this problem. In their case the dogs of a hunter started a rabbit on the grounds of a third person and chased it into a field which was owned by the defendant. A laborer employed by the defendant was working in the field. The rabbit was almost exhausted and when it ran between the legs of the laborer, he picked up the rabbit, admittedly for the hunter. The court said that the rabbit was the property of the hunter and that he could maintain an action against the owner of the field who arrived on the scene before the hunter and demanded that his laborer surrender the rabbit to him. The court did add, however, that had the laborer taken the rabbit, even though the dogs were about to catch it, for the defendant, the case would have been different.

If you ever go hunting in the Province of Quebec, and it is to be hoped you will, and you become involved in one of these wounding situations, you will find the facts there controlled by an old case involving a black bear. In that case, the hunter was pursuing a bear with dogs and his dogs had wounded the bear. Another hunter, coming upon the bear in its wounded condition, fired at the bear and killed it. The hunter who originally wounded the bear brought action against the second hunter for the value of the bear, and he was permitted to recover. The court, in its decision, pointed out that the civil law which governed in Quebec was different from the common law then prevailing in England and that, consequently, the first person to wound the animal should be entitled to it.

If you are trapping fur-bearing animals, and an animal is caught in your trap, it, of course, belongs to you and anyone who removes it from the trap without your permission is guilty of larceny. It does not matter how tenuous the restraint of the trap is, as long as the

animal is unable to escape by its own efforts, it is your animal.

Now, having considered these various views of the courts of England, Canada and the United States, what is the fairest and most equitable position? It would seem that the fairest rule would be to hold that, actually, bodily seizure should not be indispensable to acquire a right to the possession of wild game which you have wounded. If you shoot down two or three mallards from a flock and they are on the water in a wounded condition, should someone who suddenly pushes out from behind a clump of reeds in a boat and wrings their necks be entitled to them instead of you, who waited for hours in a freezing cold blind to get one shot at them? By wounding these ducks, you tangibly expressed an unequivocal intention of appropriating these birds to your own use and deprived them of their natural liberty and brought them under your control, or at least your potential control. It would certainly seem that the rule in Quebec and Wisconsin is the fairer rule and more in keeping with the traditions of American sport. **END**



THIRTY MARINES

[continued from page 21]

17 Mar 1862:

Maj Reynolds received orders from Flag Officer DuPont of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron to embark the battalion, with all its camp equipage, on the USS *Bienville*.

21 Mar 1862:

Leaving only his disabled at Hilton Head, Maj Reynolds and the battalion sailed to occupy St. Augustine, Fla., halting outside the harbor on 23 March to await instructions.

22 Mar 1862:

Major Issac T. Doughty and the Marine Guard of the Flag Ship USS *Wabash* occupied St. Augustine, Fla.

The mayor and city council of St. Augustine drafted a letter to Flag Officer DuPont to "express their heartfelt gratification and satisfaction of the polite and urbane course of Major Doughty and Officers of the U. S. Marines . . . and of the good conduct and discipline of the Troops under their command," and expressed their desire that "the Battalion of Marines under Major Reynolds, . . . understood to be now off our Harbor, . . . be stationed within our City."

25 Mar 1862:

Occupation of St. Augustine was not the lot of the Marine Battalion. They were relieved of duty with the Squad-

Capt L. Broome, USMC



Rear Admiral David C. Farragut, USN •

ron and sent to Washington aboard the *Bienville*.

Maj Reynolds relates in a letter to Col Harris that three companies of the 7th New Hampshire Regiment took over the duties of occupying St. Augustine. Twenty Marine privates were also detached and sent to the Flag Ship *Wabash* as replacements. DuPont informed the Navy Department "of the earnest zeal which has ever actuated Major Reynolds in all the duties pertaining to his command, resulting in its fine discipline, and in an eager anxiety on the part of every officer and man for

more active service in the field," and "that, as a body of men more Subordinate, devoted, loyal and accommodating to circumstances however trying, could not be found in any service. Major Reynolds has maintained throughout, his reputation as a Soldier and an officer."

25 Mar 1862:

The Marine Detachment of the USS *New London* participated in a naval action with the Confederate Steamers *Oregon* and *Pamlico* at Pass Christian, Miss.

Mar 1862:

Marine Detachments of the USS *Mercedita* and USS *Sagamore* participated in a boat expedition against vessels and destroyed stores at Apalachicola, West Florida.

14 Apr 1862:

Marines from the USS *Pocahontas* and a unit of the 3d New Hampshire Volunteers performed a reconnaissance of Seabrook Island, Edisto River, S. C.

24-28 Apr 1862:

Marine Detachments aboard ships under the command of Captain David G. Farragut, USN, participated as gun crews against Forts St. Philip and Jackson, below New Orleans.

24 Apr 1862:

Marines, under the command of Captain John L. Broome, landed on the levee at New Orleans, attacked the Quarantine Station, and took as prisoners the rebel officers garrisoning it.

(To be continued in our May issue)



Marine Detachments acted as gun crews in the battles of Forts St. Philip and Jackson.

BELVOIR

[continued from page 59]

above, are all in the 1400 field; 1411—construction draftsman, 1413—construction surveyor, 1441—topographic draftsman, 1443—topographic surveyor and 1444—phototopographer. MOSs 1419, constructing drafting and surveying chief, and 1449, cartographer.

Three other courses—Soils Analysis, Lithographic Platemaking, and Process Photography—are open to Marines at Fort Belvoir. Soils Analysis is taught by the Engineering Department, while the other two are handled by the Topographic Department.

The six-week Soils Analysis Course trains personnel in soils, concrete and bituminous tests used for the design and control of road and airfield construction and evaluation.

The Lithographic Platemaking and Process Photography Courses are both seven-week courses. The Lithographic Platemaking Course trains personnel in the preparation and processing of materials for offset plate production to be used in the lithographic printing process.

During the Process Photography Course the Marine learns the operation of the process camera, how to develop film and to produce material for use in offset printing.

Graduates of the Lithographic Platemaking and Process Photography Courses are given MOSs in the 1500 field.

Attending classes at the Engineer School, in addition to the Marines, are enlisted men from the Air Force and Army. Most of the men from the other services are fresh out of basic training. They were given the opportunity to attend the course of their choice upon enlisting. The Marines, on the other hand, are men with two, three, and more years of service.

No matter what project the Marine might tackle when he graduates from a course at the Engineer School—building new roads in a training area, completing an aerial map analysis, or printing an operation plan—the finished product will bear the mark of the intensive training received at Fort Belvoir.

END

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 6.

1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (c); 4. (a);
5. (b); 6. (b); 7. (a); 8. (a);
9. (b); 10. (c).



by Harold B. Rice

THUMBNAIL DESCRIPTION OF A DISEASE: RABIES

Sometimes called hydrophobia (fear of water) in man. A virus disease of warm-blooded animals, including bats in some parts of the world. Infection is passed in the saliva of a rabid animal through a bite or through a break in the skin. Rabies occurs practically all over the world at any time of the year, and is always fatal unless treatment is begun before symptoms begin. From headache and fever, through some forms of paralysis, usually including paralysis of throat muscle, which prohibits swallowing (thus giving rise to the incorrect "fear of water" label). Convulsions, delirium and death from respiratory paralysis follow. Bites on head and hands are the most dangerous because the organisms can more easily reach nerve endings there. A possible protection is vaccination but this is usually done only for veterinarians and other people who work with animals.

Most sensible method of protection, required in most communities, is to vaccinate dogs. (Cats, also, often are vaccinated.) Another wise move is to leave strange dogs alone and do not attempt to pet wild animals. If bitten, be sure that the animal is caged and watched, if possible. (Medical opinions range from 10 to 14 days, but, obviously, if the animal is healthy after 14 days, you've got it made.) If shot, the animal's head should not be damaged for it should be examined in a laboratory for evidence of the rabies organism. Caging is much better than killing. If the animal escapes, the physician may have to play it safe and give you rabies shots. They are *not*, by the way, the old ones which were so painful. Foxes and skunks are two noted carriers of the disease in the United States.

* * *

Deaf persons hold down more than 400 different occupations from accountants to X-ray technicians. The printing trade attracts the greatest number of deaf men, more than 14 per cent of the total, according to research conducted by the National Association for the Deaf and Gallaudet College.

* * *

The heart specialist who checked out former President, Dwight D. Eisenhower, 73-year-old Dr. Paul Dudley White, is noted for his devotion to physical fitness. He says that middle age begins at about 20 years of age and last until about 80. The danger-

ous years, according to the world-famous Boston doctor, are those from 20 to 40. It is during these years that Americans overeat and underexercise, giving heart disease a foothold. Exercise, says the physician who rides a bicycle and shovels his own driveway, should be fun and should be done regularly.

* * *

If your girl friend or wife works, consider this: In a group of about 250 women studied on the West Coast by Drs. Ray H. Rosenman and Meyer Friedman, the occurrence of coronary heart disease was five times higher among young career women and eight times higher in older career women than in housewives of the same ages.

* * *

While degrees in sanitation engineering go begging (less than 100 students receive master's degrees each year in the United States) the field is opening up due to the space age. Dr. Linvil G. Rich of the Illinois Institute of Technology has pointed out that it is the sanitary engineer who will have to solve such problems as reclaiming the waste from human breathing, carbon dioxide, so that it may be used over by the men in space suits who, of course, will have a limited supply of oxygen.



Pigeon lovers and Public Health people go 'round-and 'round. San Francisco's Health Director, Dr. Ellis D. Sox, has joined other health officials in trying to convince his fellow citizens that the diseases the perky, feathered birds can transmit make them undesirable to have around town. Among the diseases, encephalitis, histoplasmosis and salmonella, not to mention microscopic mites which cause skin disease. Certain other common nuisance factors were left unmentioned.



Diane McBain

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BULLETIN BOARD

Compiled by GySgt Mel Jones

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

Average Time-in-Grade for Promotion to Staff Sergeant is Listed

HQMC furnished the latest E-6 promotion board with a list of average time-in-grade figures broken down into occupational fields. The board wasn't bound by the list; the figures were used as guides only. Roughly, 75 per cent of the selectees were to be picked from the average or above-average time-in-grade group. The list follows:

	AVERAGE YEARS OF IN GRADE	AVERAGE YEARS OF IN GRADE
01	4.7	33
02	4.8	34

03	4.8	35	5.2
04	3.6	36	7.2
07	4.8	40	2.5
08	4.7	41	2.5
11	6.0	43	5.2
13	5.5	46	5.8
14	5.4	55	2.5
15	4.0	57	5.6
18	5.4	64	5.0
21	5.0	65	5.4
23	4.6	66	2.5
25	3.6	67	4.2
26	4.4	68	2.5
27	3.1	69	3.6
30	4.4	70	3.6
31	5.5	71	3.6
32	6.2		

Standard Overseas Tour Lengths Are Listed by Country

Going overseas? If so, you'll want to read MCO 1300.8D, which concerns overseas tours and movement of dependents. Perhaps the most important part of the order is an enclosure listing tour lengths by country:

AREA	CATEGORY OF INDIVIDUALS WITH RESPECT TO DEPENDENTS	
	UNACCOM- PANIED	ACCOM- PANIED
Alaska		
Adak	12	18
Kodiak	12	24
Argentina	24	36
Bahrein Island	12	18
Bermuda	24	36
Brazil	24	36
Canada		
Argentina	18	24
Colombia	24	36
Cuba		
Guantanamo	18	24
Cyprus	18	24
Dominican Republic	24	36
England	24	36
France	24	36
Germany	24	36
Guam	18	24

Haiti	24	36
Hawaii (incl FMF)	24	36
Hong Kong	24	36
Indonesia (except Djakarta)	12	24
Djakarta	14	24
Italy	24	36
Japan (non FMF)	24	36
Korea	13	24
Morocco		
Port Lyautey	18	30
Palestine		
UN Truce Supervisory Organization	18	24
Panama	24	36
Philippine Island (except Mindinao)	18	24
Mindinao	12	N/A
Puerto Rico	24	36
Ryukus (non FMF)	18	30
Sicily	18	24
Taiwan	15	24
Thailand (except Bangkok)	12	N/A
Bangkok	18	24
Trinidad	18	24
Turkey		
Karamousal	18	24
Venezuela	24	36
Viet-Nam (except Saigon)	12	24
Saigon	14	24

These tour lengths are adjudged from the day of departure from the U. S. to the day of return on permanent change of station orders.

Some WOs and LDOs To Lose Their Flight Proficiency Status

Aviators accepting WO or LDO appointments in specialties which don't require flight participation will lose their "orders to duty involving flying," according to MCB 1040.

The Bulletin states, in part:

"Each year, a limited number of Marine aviators

apply, and are selected for warrant or limited duty officer appointments. In the past, due to limited numbers involved, it has been considered feasible and desirable to retain these individuals in a flight proficiency status even though they were to be employed in technical or specialists billets. As a

BULLETIN BOARD (cont.)

result of a recent DOD action which restricts the number of personnel maintained in a flight status at any given time, continuation of the foregoing policy is no longer feasible.

"Accordingly, personnel on flight duty when

selected for warrant or limited duty officer appointments in technical or specialists MOSs that do not require participation in actual flight will be removed from flight status upon acceptance of such appointment."

WOs or LDOs previously appointed aren't affected by this Bulletin, but they may be removed from flight status if further restrictions are imposed at a later date.

NSLI and USGLI Premium Waivers to be Studied

In 1951, Marines on active duty were granted premium waivers on NSLI and USGLI insurance policies. This meant free insurance until a Marine left active duty, and for 120 days thereafter, even if the Marine went on to retire 20 years later. Aside from the insurance, widows could collect \$70 a month and an average of \$25 a month for each child until the child reached the age of 18. In 1957, however, a new Survivors' Benefit Act became effective, allowing the widow a blanket sum of \$112 a month, plus 12 per cent of the deceased's basic pay. These higher benefits would apply ONLY if the Marine dropped his

premium waiver and began paying monthly premiums. Otherwise, his widow would collect under the old survivors' benefit law. Today, there are about 11,000 Marines who are still exercising the premium waivers received during the Korean War. If they should die, their widows would still get the insurance amount, but might lose money on survivors' benefits. Only Marines with large families benefit by the premium waivers. Should you drop the waiver and begin paying premiums? You'll have to make a decision, according to MCB 1741, which directs your commanding officer to contact you, explain the benefits applicable to your case, and record your decision.

END

DRAGONFLY

[continued from page 51]

reported they had discovered roadblocks and defense positions which indicated that the "enemy" was strung out along the mountain trail and that the command post was located at the top of the mountain.

The Defense Battalion, meanwhile, was sending out patrols of its own. These reported the enemy probes during the night and in the pre-dawn hours, observed the Infantry Battalion massing for what appeared to be a push up the mountain. Maj Gleason and Capt Moren decided to increase their defenses and wait for the attack.

With the approach of dawn, the rain let up but the damage had already been done. The troops on the mountain were drenched but undaunted. The infantry Battalion, whose job it was to climb the mountain and accomplish its mission, was to find the trail almost impassable.

Its first task was to capture the water purification establishment and use the emplacement as a jumping off point for an assault on the main enemy force at the top of the mountain. Just getting to the water purification installation was a painstakingly slow process. The

dense woods forced the attacking force to use the road which had been churned into an oozing, sticky, mass of mud. It took almost two hours to reach the water plant, but after a brief skirmish, the Infantry Battalion had its jumping off point.

The time consumed in capturing the water point forced a shift in the original operation plans. With the Defense Battalion uncommitted for the moment, Col Dickinson ordered them to start down to the Base Camp and to engage the Infantry Battalion whenever contact was made. Meanwhile, the Infantry Battalion would advance until contact was made and then make a tactical withdrawal. This would afford ample training for the Reservists in hit-and-run warfare.

By mid-morning the first contact was made halfway up the mountain when a patrol, acting as the point for the Infantry Battalion, spotted the "enemy." Just as contact was made, the patrol was hit by simulated artillery fire and those who weren't "killed or wounded" were captured by the Defense Battalion.

Capt Moren ordered his remaining force to start its tactical withdrawal and by noon, Sunday, the Infantry Battalion had reached the base of the mountain where the men dug in and waited for the Defense Battalion to slip and slide into position.

When the Defense Battalion reached

the base of the mountain, they had been lulled into thinking that no "enemy" forces would be encountered. Most of the men were wishfully thinking about the warm buses on which they would be returning to their respective training centers, when they were met by a barrage of fire from the Infantry Battalion.

After wiping out most of the Defense Battalion, Capt Moren was forced (time had run out and buses were waiting to take the Reservists to their training centers) to call a halt to the fire fight. Both units headed for the Base Camp, where umpire reports were turned in and the task of disassembling the camp was begun by the same crew who had set it up.

Back at their training centers, the Reservists shed the two-days' accumulation of mud and after carefully cleaning arms and equipment, headed for home.

GySgt Luther L. Marsh, Company Gunnery Sergeant for the 7th Truck Co., summed up the feelings of all the participants in the Operation when he stated, "Sure, the weather was terrible, but we all know that in case of trouble, the weather isn't going to be all 'fair and warmer.' Every Reservist who was a part of Dragonfly learned valuable lessons in tactics and how to maneuver in some of the ruggedest terrain he might ever run into."

END

TRANSFERS

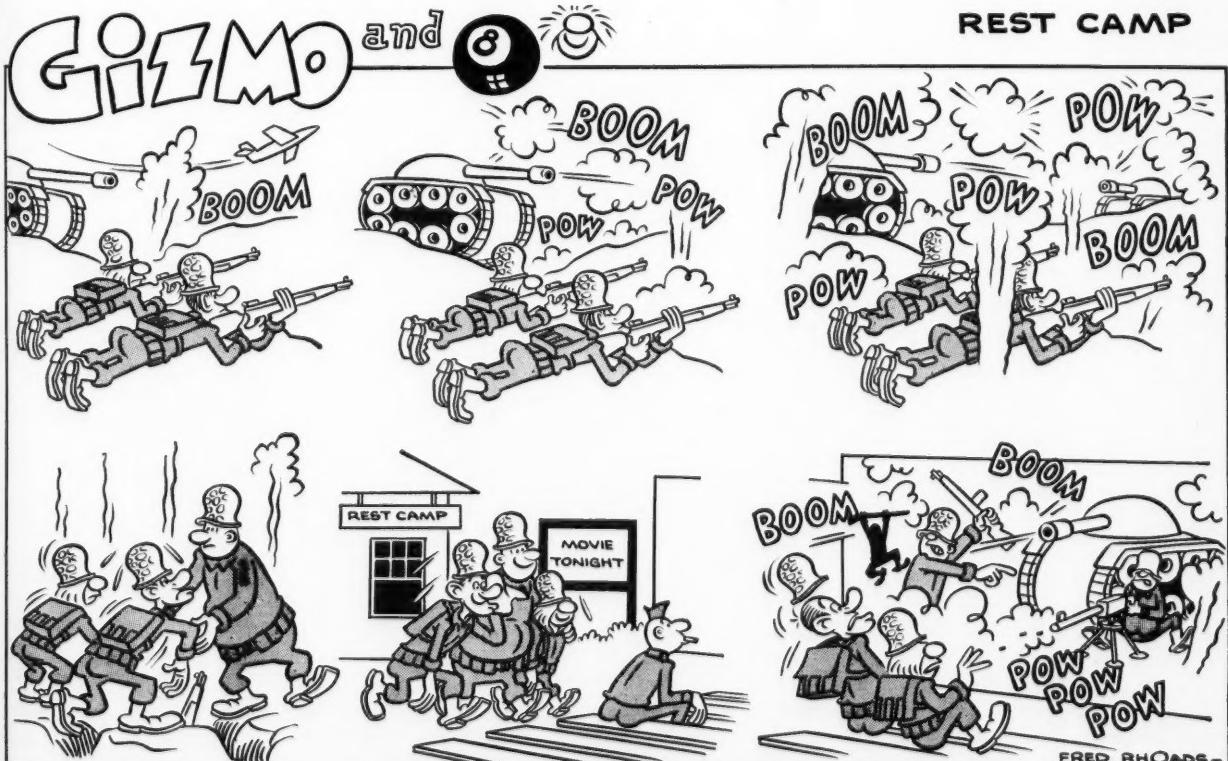
[continued from page 69]

MASON, L D (0141) MCB CamPen to 2dMarAmphibCo
 MATHERNA, B G (8511) 2dMarDiv to NAS Pensacola
 MATHERNA, J G (0848) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 MAYER, J D (3516) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD
 MCACOY, JR, P O (0241) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 MCCARTY, D P R (2529) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
 MCCLINTON, W (0369) MCS Quant to 1stMarDiv
 MCLOUD, L R (3371) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMarDiv
 MCCREE, J F (0141) 12th MCRRD to 1stMarDiv
 MCGRILL, E V (6631) MCAAS Yuma to MAD NATTC Jax
 MCGRONAGLE, W L (3516) 1stMarDiv to 1stANGLICO
 MCMANAMA, D J (0369) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
 MCNEAL, D L (2543) MCS Quant to Camp Smith
 NEEHAN, R J (3421) 1st MCRRD to 2dMarDiv
 MEUNIER, E H (4111) 3dMarDiv to 3dMAW
 MILLER, A P (3421) 1st MCRRD to 2dMAW
 MORRIS, C H (3531) 2dMarDiv to 1stMAW
 MORRIS, P (3049) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
 MULLEN JR, F R (0161) MD USS Princeton to 1stMarDiv
 NEYER, R J (0141) 9th MCRRD to 1stMarDiv
 OKEL JR, W R (1141) 1st ANGLICO to 1stMarDiv
 ORR, F C (0369) MCS Quant to MB NB Bklyn
 PAINTER, B G (3049) MCS Quant to NAS Pensacola
 PANCOAST, JR H L (0171) MCS Quant to 1st MCRRD
 PARREIT, D L (6713) 1stMAW to MAG-26

PARUOLO, S R (3241) HQMC to ForTrps CamLej
 PATTON, R D (0369) 1stMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 PEAK, W L (2539) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
 PEGUES, F (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCAS CherPt
 PEREIRA, J D (3421) MCB CamLej to HQMC
 PERKINS, R M (6413) MCS Quant to 1stMAW
 PERIN, R M (2771) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Phila
 PERRY, S R (3049) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
 PERSHA, A T (0141) 4th MCRRD to 2dMAW
 PETERS, S R (6511) MCAAS Yuma to MAD NATTC Jax
 PETERSON, F C (3121) ForTrps FMFLant to MCS Quant
 PHILLIPS, B E (1861) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 POANESSA, J J (0369) 1stMarDiv to 1stANGLICO
 PONTIUS, H C (2771) ForTrps FMFPac to MB NB Beach
 PORTER JR, C L (1841) MCSC Albany to 3dMarDiv
 POTH, G E (3516) 2dMarDiv to 4th-105mm HowBty
 POWER, T F (4029) MCSFA SFran to 2dMAW
 PRESTON, W T (3036) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW
 PRICE, D (1161) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen
 PRINCE, H C (5571) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps MCB 29 Palms
 PROSHER, L Y (3531) 1stMarDiv to 1stMAW
 PRYOR, J F (3361) MCAS K-Bay to 1stMarDiv
 RAMONES, F "R" (2533) 2dMAW to MCRD SD
 RAMS, J W (0141) 6th MCRRD to 2dMarDiv
 REDA, H A (6661) MCAAS Yuma to 1stMAW
 REEDER, O O (1345) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 RITCHIE, G A (3371) Camp Butler to MCRD SD
 RIVERA-CRUZ, M (0369) MCB CamLej to 1stMarDiv
 ROBERSON, E L (3537) ForTrps FMFPac to 1stMAW
 ROBINSON, J K (0141) 7thEngrCo to 2dMAW
 RODRIGUEZ, D T (4029) MCSC Barstow to 3dMAW
 ROLFES, J A (1841) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
 ROSE, F R (2511) Camp Butler to 1stMarDiv
 RUDD, J E (1371) 9th MCRRD to 3dMarDiv
 RUMFELT, N R (0141) 2dMarDiv to 6th MCRRD
 SANDON, D G (2561) 2dMarDiv to FMFLant
 SAUNDERS, J C (0369) MCS Quant to 1stMarDiv
 SAVAGE, D (3049) ForTrps FMFLant to 2dMarDiv
 SAYERS, R, R E (0141) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 SCHROEDER, R F (0848) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 SHANKLIN, W E (3371) MCRD SD to 1stMarDiv
 SHAW MAKE, D F (0111) 1stMAW to 1stMAW
 SHOW JR, K C (2336) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
 PETERSON, H C (3121) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
 SELIG JR, R E (0811) 1stMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
 SELIGA, J W (6412) FMFLant to 1stMAW
 SELIGMAN, D L (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NWS Yorktown
 SLEDD, D (2539) 2dMarDiv to MCRD SD
 SMITH, D D (2529) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD
 SMITH, G E (2539) MCSC Barstow to 3dMarDiv
 SPONANGLE, G A (2543) ForTrps FMFLant to Camp Smith
 STEWARD, R E (3516) 2dMarDiv to 2dCommCo/4thRCo
 STEWART JR, "J" "D" E (6511) 1stMAW to MAD NATTC Jax
 STODDERTON, J L (1391) MAG-32 to 3dMarDiv
 STONE, H M (3049) 2dMAW to 3dMarDiv
 STONEBREAKER, J G (0141) 3d155mm-GunBty to 1stMarDiv
 STOVER, D F (0239) MB NB NorVa to 1stMAW
 STRANGER, J C (2533) ForTrps FMFLant to MCRD SD
 STRONG, R E (6613) MAD NATTC Mfs to 2dMAW
 TASSINARI, H L (0141) 12th MCRRD to MCAS El Toro
 TAYLOR, G H (0369) 2dMarDiv to MB NWS Yorktown
 TAYLOR, J D (0141) 8th MCRRD to MCB CamPen
 THOMAS JR, W H (3049) MCB CamLej to 1stMAW
 THOMAS, H G (2561) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
 THOMPSON, J L (0141) 2dTkBn to MCAS Beaufort
 TISCHER, R D (6631) 3dMAW to MAD NATTC Jax
 TORREY, R W (6661) 2dMAW to 1stMAW
 TRACY, K R (2711) 1stMarDiv to 3dMarDiv
 TYLER, R H (4131) MCB CamPen to MCAS K-Bay
 UNDERWOOD, E L (4131) ForTrps FMFLant to MCAS Phila
 VAN HOOK, E R (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
 VAUGHAN JR, H B (0141) MAG-32 to 1stMAW
 VORONIN, B B (0211) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps CamLej
 WADE JR, G R (3537) MCRD PI to HQMC
 WAGNER, C I (0141) 6th MCRRD to 1stMAW
 WALKER, H R (6614) MAG-32 to MAD NATTC Mfs
 WALSH, W J (0171) MCAS CherPt to 1st MCRRD
 WASILKOWSKI, C (0369) MCB CamLej to MB NAS Lakehurst
 WATERHOUSE, L L (1371) 1stMarDiv to 1stMAW
 WATKINS, G D (2543) 1stMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 WATTS, E L (0369) MCS Quant to 2dMarDiv
 WEAVER, W P (3537) ForTrps FMFLant to 1stMarDiv
 WELBORN, L B (3421) 2dMAW to 1st MCRRD
 WHITE, G R (0141) MCRD PI to 6th MCRRD
 WHITLOCK, P I (1831) 1stMarDiv to MCRD SD
 WHITTY, J E (0141) MCB CamLej to 1st MCRRD
 WICKENS, A E (2771) CamPen to MCRD SD
 WIGMORE, F A (1345) MCRD PI to 3dMarDiv
 WILSON, G G (0848) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen
 WILSON, L L (1345) ForTrps FMFLant to 3dMarDiv
 WILLIAMS, R F (0369) 1stMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 WILLIAMS, W P (0141) 12th MCRRD to 1stMarDiv
 WIPPLE, J R (0369) HQMC to 2dMarDiv
 YARNELL, R L (2541) MCAAS Yuma to 3dMarDiv
 YESLEY, R R (1371) MCB CamLej to 3dMarDiv
 YESLINEK, D E (3041) 3dMarDiv to ForTrps 29 Palms
 YOUNG JR, A Z (4029) MCSC Quant to 2dMAW

END

REST CAMP



FRED RHOADS-

SPORT SHORTS

by GySgt George Cushman

For the third year in the past four, San Diego athletes piled up more points than other major commands and walked off with the 11th Naval District's Excellency Trophy in Major Competition for 1960. The Depot athletes won the Commandant's big cup in 1957 and 1958. The 1960 San Diego teams copped every championship they entered with the exception of softball Maj Robert A. Smith, an LIU luminary, and instructor at the Univ. of Utah, assisted in coaching the school's basketball team this year. Maj Smith was team captain at LIU during his college career and led his team to the National Invitational Tournament An interesting note on Terry Downes, ex-Quantico boxer who failed in his bid to wrest away Paul Pender's (another former Marine) middleweight crown. It seems that Terry, when he returned to England after completing his Marine enlistment, was requested to serve one day and a night in the British Army to fulfill his country's military requirement. He was willing, until the sergeant in charge gave him the rank of private for the evening. "I was a corporal in the USMC," Terry advised the man. "I should be at least a major in the British Army"

Indian Land High School's basketball team, the smallest enrollment-wise, in the Parris Island Invitational Tournament walked off with the championship. The little—100 students—Fort Mill, S. C., team captured the imagination of the fans by wading through some of the top high school teams in the area. They also placed three men on the all-tourney team Don Bragg won the first annual Bob Gutowski Memorial pole vault award at the Washington *Evening Star* Track and Field Meet. The event was named in memory of the late Lt. Bob Gutowski, killed in an automobile accident last Summer, and a star of the games a

year ago The FMFLant soccer team is making a shambles of the Atlantic Fleet competition. The booters retired the rotating trophy after winning it three years in a row Six Stanford PLCs filled varsity slots on the 1960 football team. They were Steve Player, Tim Hansel, Bob Peters, Rich Hearney, Gary Sargent and Chris Jesson.

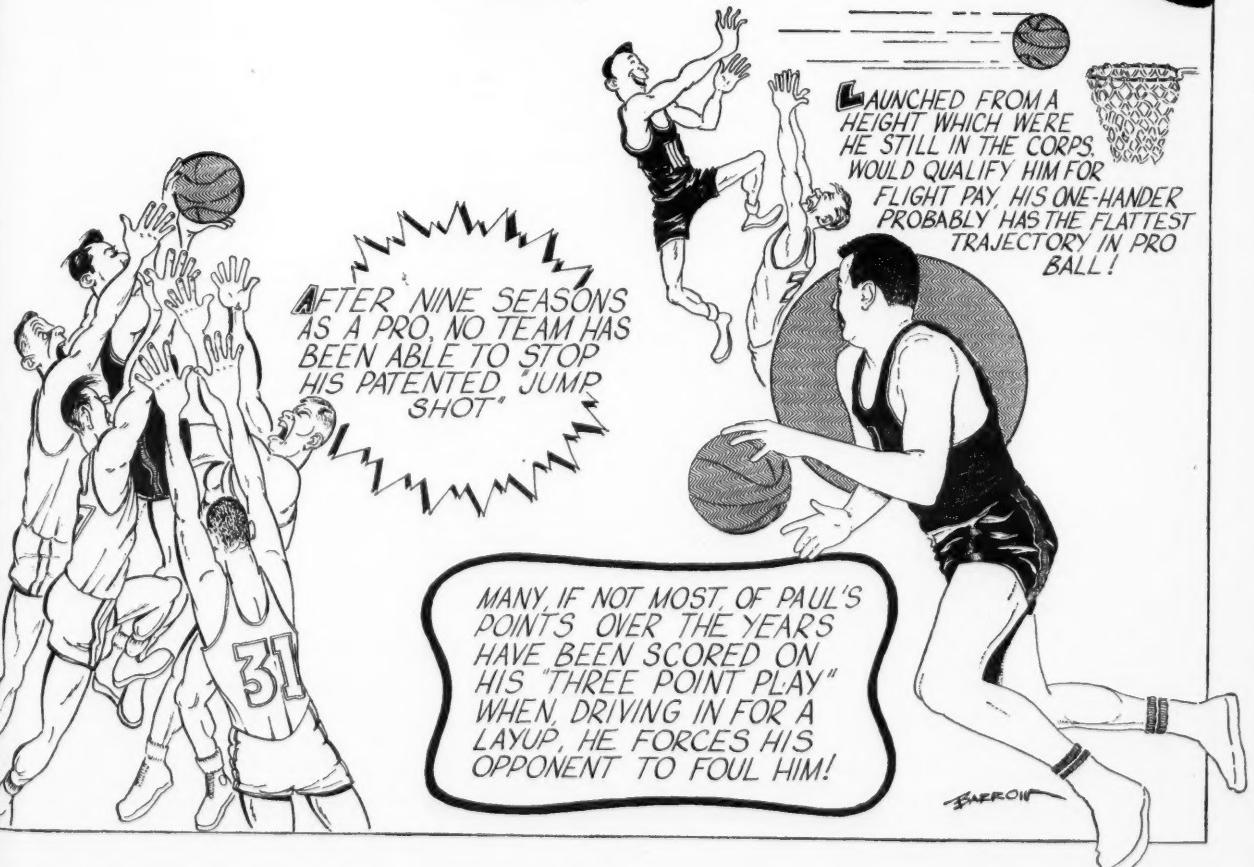
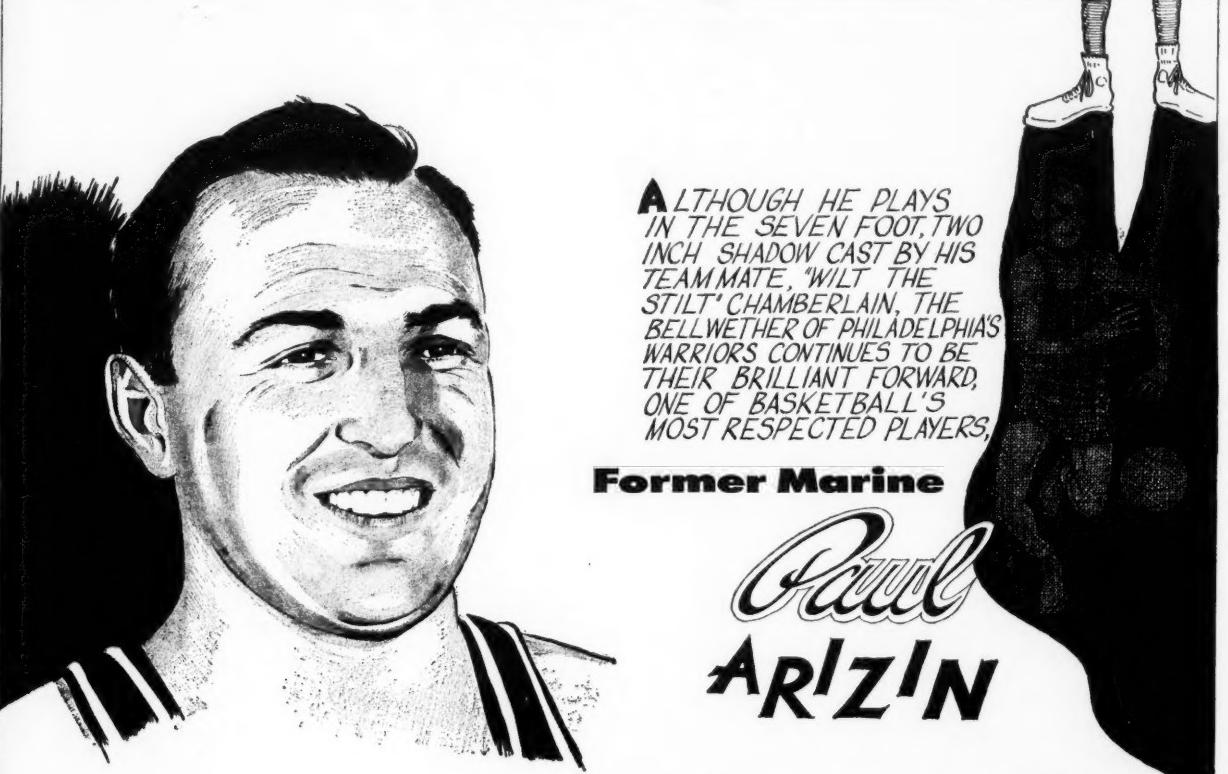
Quantico will again play host to the Interservice rifle championships from August 8-11. The International-type matches were held at Ft. Benning, Ga., from March 26 through April 2 Quantico won its holiday cage classic, but Camp Lejeune had to settle for second place behind the Pikeville, Ky., Bears at the Camp Lejeune tournament The Hawaii Marines were the first baseball nine to start drills for the 1961 season. They began on Jan. 23 San Diego tennis star Jack Douglas is currently ranked sixth in the nation among amateur players. He reached the semi-finals of the Sugar Bowl tournament.

All Marine Championships coming up include boxing at Camp Pendleton, April 5; track and field in conjunction with the Quantico Relays, April 13; bowling (by letter), May 17; and golf at Camp Lejeune, Sept. 26. Basketball and judo titles have already been settled. Interservice competition dates and sites are, boxing at Hamilton AFB, April 19-21; and golf at Camp Lejeune, Oct. 2-6 The Hawaii Marines have won their fifth straight Hawaiian Armed Forces Senior Invitational Basketball title. They walloped SubPac 85-75 to clinch the crown The newly opened San Diego Hall of Champions has a wing devoted exclusively to the outstanding Corps athletes who competed in that area. Elmer Hall, Johnny Beckett and Harry Liversedge, are just some of the names enshrined there. Hall and Beckett played on the Marine

Rose Bowl team of 1919 Big Daddy Lipscomb, who played football with the San Diego Marines, created quite a storm when he indicated he wanted to play basketball in the Eastern League. NFL Commissioner, Pete Rozelle, turned thumbs down on Lipscomb's idea.

Camp Lejeune's Jack Sullivan broke Jack Beck's Goettge Memorial Field House record of 42 points, set during the 1955-56 season, by dumping in 47 points against the Langley Air Force Base. He came back two weeks later and poured in 53 points against Fort Gordon. The former Mount St. Mary's star also has set an Elon, N. C., College Field House mark by scoring 55 points there Hard to believe, but former Marine, and ex-boxing champ, Barney Ross, is singing in New York night clubs The First Division's intramural sports program had its most successful year in 1960. Even more emphasis is being placed on the program this year. The only varsity sports allowed in the Division are boxing and track MGySgt Robert Richardson and Sgt Leroy Tanker both scored a hole-in-one on the same day at the Marine Corps Memorial Course. It was the first ace for both golfers. Richardson scored his on the 160 yard 14th, and Tanker got his on the 145 yard 17th Former Pendleton pitcher, Lenny Schnittker, who signed with the L. A. Dodgers for a \$20,000 bonus, and spent last year with Atlanta, reported to the parent club this year.

Veteran Marine baseball player, Dave Petros, will pilot the 1961 Camp Lejeune nine. Former coach Hal Glascow, who managed the Lejeune team to two consecutive All-Marine titles in 1959 and '60, has been transferred to Okinawa. Petros has suited up for 16 seasons of service competition. In addition to his baseball talents, (*continued on page 86*)



Former Marine

Paul
ARIZIN

ALTHOUGH HE PLAYS
IN THE SEVEN FOOT, TWO
INCH SHADOW CAST BY HIS
TEAM MATE, "WILT THE
STILT" CHAMBERLAIN, THE
BELLWEATHER OF PHILADELPHIA'S
WARRIORS CONTINUES TO BE
THEIR BRILLIANT FORWARD,
ONE OF BASKETBALL'S
MOST RESPECTED PLAYERS,

In Reserve



Edited by SSgt Charles R. Kester



Official USMC Photo

The American Spirit Medal was awarded to PFC Thomas P. Corley, Jr., who came to the U. S. less than a year ago. The award was presented by his commanding officer, LtCol Lelon L. Patrow.

Medal Winner

An Irish youth who had been in the country less than six months was awarded the American Spirit Honor Medal during Recruit Final Review ceremonies held at MCRDep, Parris Island.

PFC Thomas P. Corley, Jr., who won the award, sailed from Ireland on September 10 last year. He enlisted in the 5th Supply Company, USMCR, at Huntington, N.Y., on October 23, and was immediately assigned to six months active duty.

PFC Corley was also named out-

standing man of his platoon and promoted to his present rank during the ceremony.

ISO, MCRD
Parris Island, S.C.

"Hip Pocket" Mobilization

When Captain William C. Wood, of Metairie, La., visited 8th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District headquarters recently, he had no idea he was about to become the first Ready Reservist in the country to be issued advance mobilization orders.

Although Capt Wood only stopped

at the New Orleans headquarters to see about getting two weeks active duty for training this Summer, he soon found that he had "hip pocket" orders for mobilization, in addition to top priority on his training request.

Under the new mobilization plan, a Ready Reservist is issued a set of orders which are effective for two years. In the event of a national emergency, the Reservist will already have orders to report to a certain post or station to fill a billet which has already been prepared for him.

8th MCRD
New Orleans, La.

Marines for a Day

Officers and Staff NCOs of Headquarters, 1st Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, were replaced by Boy Scouts and Explorers recently as the District saluted the 51st anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America.

The Scouts, who came from nearby Long Island communities, took over the jobs of the Headquarters officers and Staff NCOs as part of the observances.

Before assuming their new duties, the boys attended a lecture and film concerning the mission of the Marine Corps and the Reserve and Recruitment District headquarters.

A display of organic infantry weapons followed the lecture.

ISO, 1st MCRD
Garden City, N.Y.

Summer Training

Plans for "Operation Inferno" got underway when commanding officers from 10 Organized Marine Corps Reserve units met with liaison officers from MCAS, El Toro, MCB, Twentynine Palms and Headquarters Marine Corps, during a pre-training conference held at Twentynine Palms in February.

The three-day meeting was designed to familiarize the Reserve unit commanders with the terrain and problems to be presented by "Operation Inferno"



Official USMC Photo

Five feet of snow faced members of Seattle's 93d Rifle Company when they began a weekend cold weather training exercise near Snoqualmie Pass in Washington.

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during this Summers large-scale West Coast Reserve maneuver.

More than 2500 Marine Corps Reservists from seven states will take part in the desert air-ground exercise.

ISO, Marine Corps Base Twentynine Palms, Calif.

Attendance Award

The William McK. Fleming Award for Fiscal Year 1960 has been awarded to the 3d Reconnaissance Company, USMCR, of Great Lakes, Ill.

The award is given to the Marine Corps Reserve battery or company which achieves the highest attendance record in the country during the fiscal year.

In 1960, the 3d Recon Company won all four of the 9th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District's quarterly attendance awards. Drill attendance for the unit now averages 99 per cent.

The trophy is awarded in the memory of First Lieutenant William McK. Fleming, USMCR, who won the Bronze Star at Guadalcanal, and a posthumous Navy Cross at Cape Gloucester.

I-I, 3d Recon Co., USMCR
Great Lakes, Ill.

New Armory

When the 99th Rifle Company, USMCR, dedicated its new armory in January, more than 1500 citizens of West Palm Beach, Fla., were on hand for the ceremony.

General Alexander A. Vandegrift, USMC (Retd), 18th Commandant of the Marine Corps, was the guest of

honor, while his son, Colonel Alexander A. Vandegrift, Jr., Director of the Sixth Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, was one of the principal speakers.

Brigadier General William T. Fairbourn, Director of the Marine Corps Reserve, delivered the dedication address.

Following a parade and review, the new armory was opened to visitors and members of the unit demonstrated the different phases of their training.

99th Rifle Co. USMCR
West Palm Beach, Fla.



Official USMC Photo

Capt Robert J. Norcross, CO of Great Lakes' 3d Reconnaissance Company, accepted the Fleming Trophy for high drill attendance from Col Robert J. Walker, of the 9th MCRD, on behalf of his unit.

Marine Ski Troops

A "final exam" in the middle of a snowstorm wound up a period of intensive cold weather training for members of the 93d Rifle Company, of Seattle.

The week-end maneuver, held in the mountains near Snoqualmie Pass, was enlivened by a blizzard which dropped a foot of snow on top of the 64-inch blanket which already covered the ground.

Skis and snowshoes became an absolute necessity as the Reservists practiced patrol actions attack and defense problems and construction of snow shelters.

They received plenty of practical application for their classes in movement over snow and living in extreme temperatures during the drill.

ISO, 93d Rifle Co. USMCR
Seattle, Wash.

Welcome Gift

Members of two California Organized Reserve units now have a new tactical training area, thanks to the generosity of John S. Broome, an Oxnard, Calif., rancher.

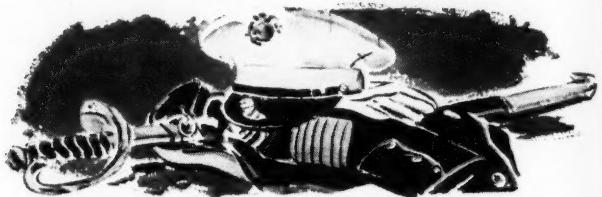
He has leased two areas of his Guadaluca Ranch to the Marine Corps for one year, at no cost to the government.

Both the 15th Infantry Battalion, of Santa Monica, and the 67th Infantry Company, of Port Hueneme, will use the two locations, which total 10 square miles, for their field training problems.

In the past, both units had to travel to Camp Pendleton, more than 80 miles away, to conduct tactical training.

ISO, 15th Inf. Bn. USMCR
Santa Monica, Calif.
END

Once a Marine....



EACH MONTH Leatherneck will publish the names of officer and enlisted personnel who are retired from the Marine Corps. Newsworthy items concerning retired personnel will also be published. Names of retired personnel are furnished by the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, and are not to be considered as orders to retirement or transfer to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

MORE than 41 years of Marine Corps service came to a close January 31, 1961, when two senior non-commissioned officers of MCRDep, Parris Island, S. C., accepted their orders to the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve.

First Sergeant Lloyd D. Rhodes, Jr., completed a Marine Corps career of more than 19 years during ceremonies in the office of Major General Thomas G. Ennis, Depot Commanding General.

1stSgt Rhodes served as manager of both the Staff NCO Club and the Enlisted Club since his arrival at Parris Island from HQMC in February 1959.

He enlisted in the Marine Corps in July 1941, and is a combat veteran of Guadalcanal, Tarawa and the Philippines. He was awarded a Purple Heart for wounds received during the campaign at Tarawa.

1stSgt Rhodes and his wife, Josephine, will live in Tampa, Fla.

In another retirement ceremony, GySgt Harold A. Ridenour received his orders from Colonel Nat M. Pace, Commanding Officer of Headquarters and Service Bn.

GySgt Ridenour had been the NCO-iC of the Depot NCO Leadership School since reporting to Parris Island in October 1960. He was assigned to Parris Island from the Fifth Marine Regiment, Third Marine Division on Okinawa.

A graduate of Calumet, Okla., High School, GySgt Ridenour enlisted in the Marine Corps in May 1939. He served 22 years in the Corps.

With the 1st Defense Battalion, he participated in the battle at Midway when the Japanese unsuccessfully tried to take the vital Pacific island in 1942.

He also saw action in the Korean Conflict.

GySgt Ridenour plans to enter the commercial fishing business in the Beaufort area, where he and his wife, Katherine, will reside.

Placed on Retired List

KENGLA, William A.
KING, Kenneth A.
MEEK, Harold B.
WILLIAMSON JR., John I
CARD, Edson W.
CLARKE JR., Finley T.
HARVEL, Clifton N.
HOLM, Robert J.
THORPE, Harold R.
COLE JR., Charles A.

FRANK, Everett W.
ANELLO, Ben
CROOK, Rex W.
MC SHANE, Clint "H"
GLANZER, Calvin R.
HENRY, Robert L.

1stSgt

BOOZ, Jack S.	280287	0398
FARRITOR, John F.	313212	3098
FLYNN, Albert B.	287340	6498
GOLEY, Elwood W.	300984	0398
HENRY, Raymond A.	307799	0398
HOPKINS, Ralph H.	307488	0398
MOON JR, Richard W.	254858	3098
POWELL, Cluese T.	267644	0398
RHODES JR, Lloyd D.	315863	0398

MSgt

ALFORD, William V.	318300	2111
ALIOSIO, Sam S.	263409	4131
BABCOCK, Floyd R.	314581	4312
BALESTER, Joseph	316059	0369
BUCHANAN, George B.	300458	6441
CARTER, Winton W.	273104	3049
CICCARELLI, Albert N.	293681	0141
CLEMENTS, James D.	308687	3537
DARCHE, Joseph D.	316741	6412
DAVIS, Moseley S.	303201	6413
DORAN, James O.	316055	0239
DUMSHA, Anthony W.	210951	2111
EVANS, Ted F.	303468	3349
FALKENBERRY, Floyd M.	314595	6412
FISHER, Russell E.	318347	6441
GARREN JR, William H.	312932	3121
GORAS, Joseph F.	302770	3087
GROGAN, Edsel W.	315960	0141
HOGAN, Robert N.	303037	3349
JORDAN, William A.	279639	3049
KRUEGER, Alfred E.	303350	2543
LINYARD, John H.	301742	4213
LOCKE, John "L."	244103	3020
LUCAS, Clifford K.	305847	0369
MC INTYRE, Donald E.	315319	6441
MELTON, Harold A.	304722	2771
MELTON JR, Leonard B.	275675	0141
MITCHUM, Bernard W.	264222	3421
OLDAKOWSKI, Ben P.	266505	0369
PICKETT, James D.	309326	6637
PINO, Fernando E.	284284	0369
PUGH, Harry P.	280068	4312
REINEMAN JR, Edward J.	317897	6412
RICORD, Maurice M.	280033	1841
ROSS, Calvin B.	308982	6412
STANLEY, John L.	314543	6511
TELLIS, Albert F.	303056	3349
TREAT, Ira E.	302314	6441
TURNER, Joe L.	314965	6613
VECCIARELLI, Vincent J.	303714	2529
WARD, Leon L.	303251	4131
WILK, Anthony M.	314477	6412
WOODLOCK, Jack V.	317220	6413

GySgt

BELCHER, Carel C.	301326	3537
BOYD, Robert W.	316078	3311
CARTER, Lesley V.	301334	3061
CLOVER JR, Maurice E.	309698	6412
CRISSMAN, Paul E.	1073269	1349
CUPPLES, Edward M.	301690	3371
DITTMAN, Frank L.	265255	3516
ELLIS, Paul D.	296096	6441
GADDY, Steve	285788	3371
HARRIS, Edward E.	302123	3337
HENDERSON JR, James Elmer	314584	3049
JOHNSON, Horace J.	309498	0141
LELAND JR, Foster P.	310050	6441
LOCKLEY, Moody C.	309536	4131
MARTENS, Ralph H.	286273	0369
MELANSON, Lloyd W.	280683	0811
RIDENOUR, Harold A.	271623	0369
SVEC, Leonard A.	311482	6413

SSgt

COULSON, "W" "B"	288945	3516
HILL JR, Hovey B.	306420	0369
LAWRENCE, John L.	315007	2639
OVERMAN, Thomas J.	263211	3516
TAYLOR, Marion A.	286045	3316

Placed on Temporary Disability Retired List

MSgt

BEJUNE, Milton S.	253998	6631
BILSKEMPER, Emil U.	283383	0369
CISNEROS, Laurence C.	247162	3049
MAC DONALD, Ernest J.	301820	6441
SOUTHALL, Richard J.	562447	0211

GySgt

ATKINSON, Lacy	888544	1381
DAGENAIS, Philip L.	912700	4631
HARPER, Robert W.	438370	2311
IKERD, Houston L.	182318	3516
JUAREZ, Naun	632936	0369

SSgt

COCHRUM, John	919567	0141
HEIDRICH, Raymond E.	699225	2529
WILLIAMS, Bobby L.	652498	3311

END

ALBANY

[continued from page 41]

Almost all the buildings are of permanent construction and are spaced to combine functionalism with beauty.

Beyond the main gate, the visitor finds the low, sprawling administration building. A turn to the right brings him to the living area, while a left turn leads him to the industrial section of the Center.

Grouped within the living area are ten 100-man barracks that match any in the Marine Corps. Close by are the Marine Exchange, theater, gymnasium, swimming pool, hobby shop and enlisted club. Within easy walking distance are handball and tennis courts, and the nine-hole golf course, reputed to be one of the finest in the South.

Family housing aboard the base is particularly good, although housing for company grade officers is still limited. For all the housing there is a nominal three-month waiting list, but the actual waiting period between a Marine's arrival at Albany and the time he moves into base quarters averages only 18 days.

A total of 46 houses are allocated to officers and 225 are occupied by enlisted men. The quarters range from two to four bedrooms. An additional 45 married officers' quarters and 85 married enlisted men's quarters are planned for fiscal 1961, which will improve the on-base housing situation.

The new Staff NCO Club, completed last Spring, is one of the social centers of the base. An active club management plans to add even more events to the club's schedule. In conjunction with the club there are quarters for 72 bachelor Staff NCOs, consisting of 36 two-man rooms with tile baths connecting every two rooms.

On-base recreation is good at Albany. A very active intramural sports program involves a large part of the Center's population all year. Because of the warm climate in southwest Georgia, the Center golf course gets a large play all year 'round and the two swimming pools are used extensively during all but the coldest Winter months.

The well-equipped hobby shop has facilities for automotive repair, woodworking and cabinet making, ceramics and other crafts.

Due to the efforts of the Center, Wildlife, Game and Reforestation Committee and the Center Rod and Gun Club, the supply facility's 3600 acres are rapidly becoming a refuge and breeding ground for the bird and animal life of the area.

Within the next three years, half a million slash pine seedlings will be planted on the Center's grounds to help prevent erosion and to provide ground cover for the small game which lives on the base. Forage crops are now being planted in certain areas to provide sustenance for the Center's wild life.

A colony of white tail deer has been established on the base. It now numbers about 18 head. Deer shoots each year will help keep the deer population down to a manageable level, while providing sport for Center nimrods.

Off-base, the area is an outdoorsman's paradise. The dove shooting is the best to be found anywhere, and for the hunter who prefers more excitement, there is an increasing wild pig population.

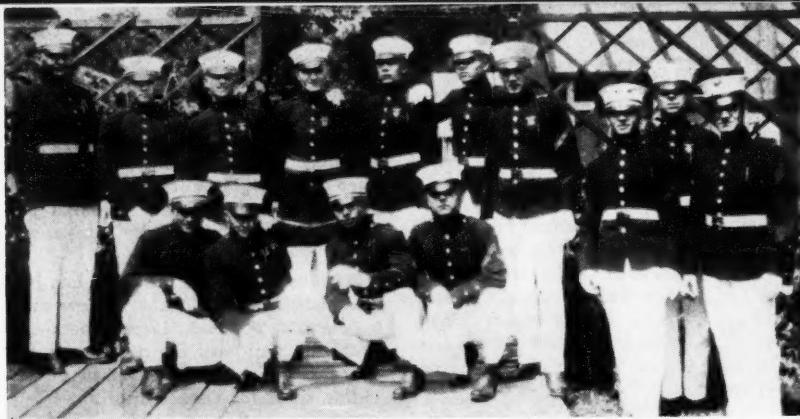
There are enough streams and lakes in the area to keep the most ardent fresh water fisherman satisfied, and for the angler who prefers to wet his lines in salt water, Panama City, Fla., is only a two-hour drive.

For those who prefer the urban forms of recreation, the city of Albany offers more than most cities of 55,000 population. The city has been cited several times for its progressiveness in business and it is equally advanced in its recreational facilities. It supports parks, swimming pools, golf courses and a modern zoo, as well as restaurants and theaters for after-dark liberty. The Little Theater group is active and, during the Winter, the city is on the tour schedule of some of the nation's finest entertainers.

According to Colonel John E. Willey, the Center Chief of Staff, who was a member of the board which selected the Albany site after World War II, several criteria were established for the location of the Marine Corps' East Coast Supply Center.

Among them were: a location south of the frost line (to avoid a cold weather efficiency loss and to reduce the possibility of over-the-pole attack); adequate transportation; nearness to both the Gulf of Mexico and Atlantic ports, yet away from the ocean to avoid both salt water corrosion and the possibility of sea-borne attack. Of equal importance was a location away from a major population center, but one which could provide a good labor force. Of all the locations inspected by the board, Albany was the only one which met all of the requirements.

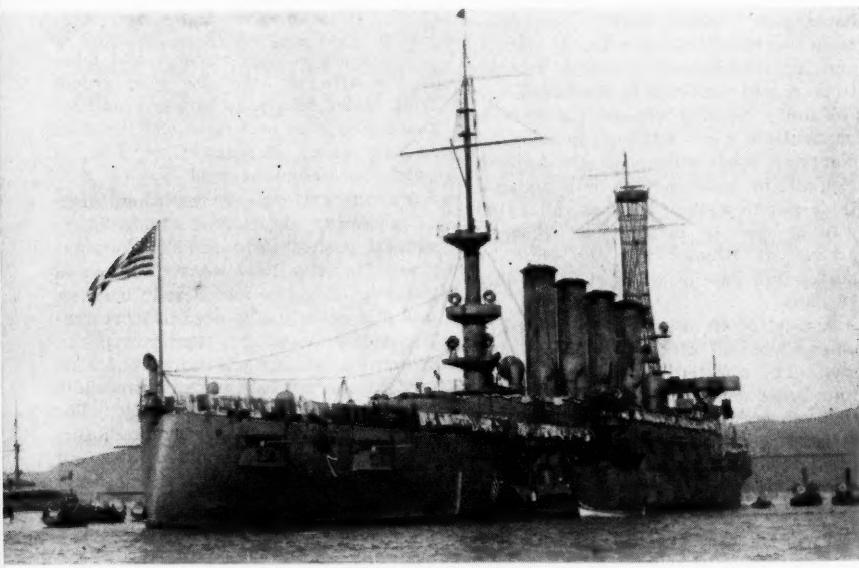
Today, the wisdom of the board's choice has been proved. Since the Supply Center was commissioned in 1952, it has become increasingly efficient in its supply operation, and, at the same time, has become more and more a choice Post of the Corps. **END**



Submitted by LCpl A. T. Korzon
A "blues detail" from the 5th Service Co.,
Quantico, Va., in the early 1920s.

CORPS ALBUM

HERE ARE some more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit, or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



Submitted by Mrs. Charles T. Williamson
Members of the USS Tennessee's Marine Detachment and
ship's crew returned to their ship in
whaleboats after pitching a liberty in 1912.

From time to time, readers have requested information about the Corps Album photos we have printed. The following list of names and addresses of this month's contributors will make it possible for readers to write directly to the owners of the pictures for identification or information not contained in the captions.

LCpl A. T. Korzon
Hq. Co., F. M. S.
MCRDep
Parris Island, S. C.

Maj John R. Wyatt, Jr.
Detroit Arsenal
28251 Van Dyke Ave.
Center Line, Mich.

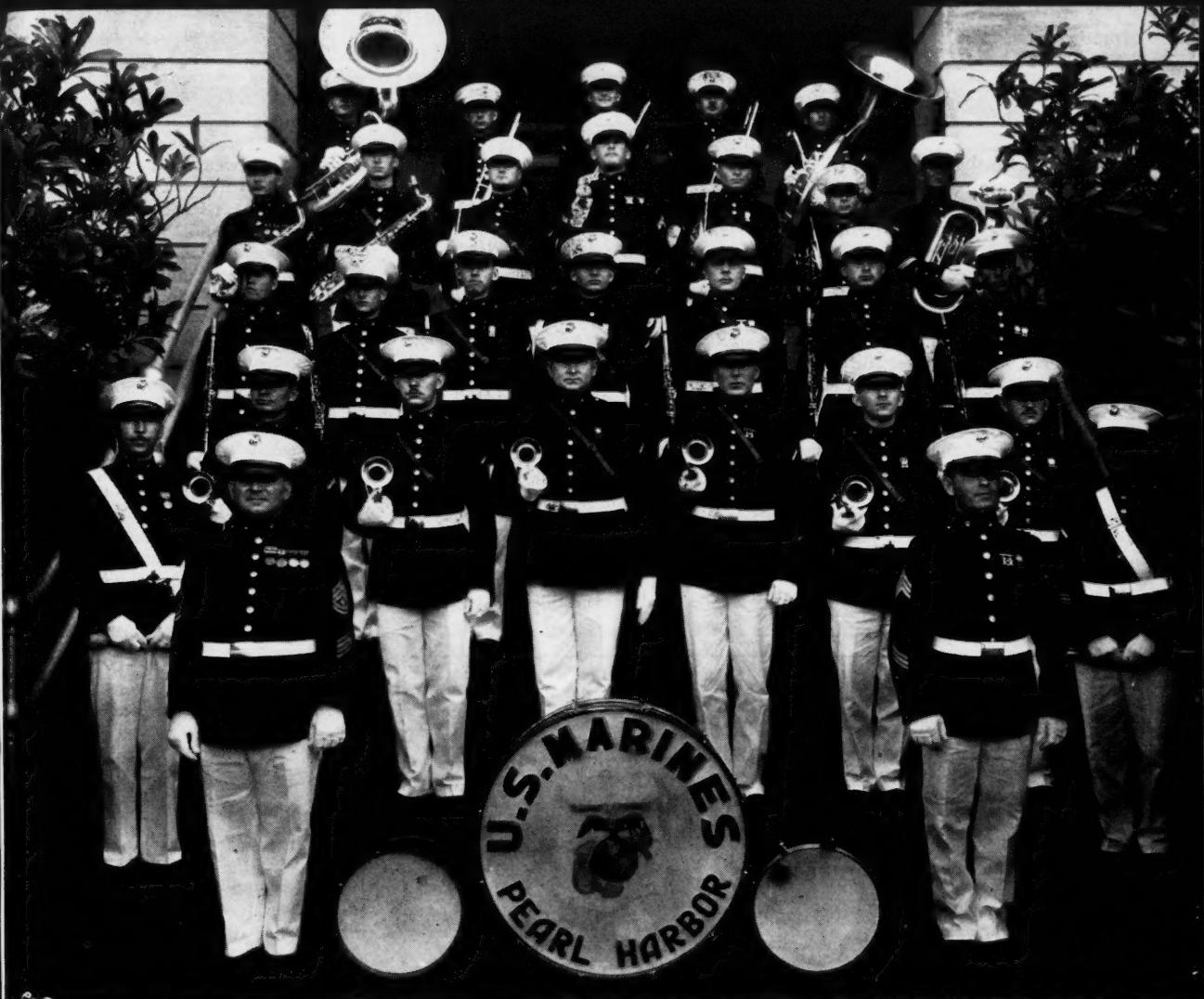
Mrs. Charles T. Williamson
Cassville, Mo.

CWO K. J. Marshall
Marine Barracks
Pearl Harbor
Honolulu, Hawaii

Maj R. E. Jones
I-I 95th Rifle Co., USMCR
USN&MCRTC, Menominee Park
Oshkosh, Wis.



Submitted by Maj John R. Wyatt, Jr.
Maj John R. Wyatt, Jr. Marine Corps Liaison Officer, Detroit
Arsenal, Center Line, Mich., submitted this photo in the hope
that someone might identify it for him.



Submitted by CWO K. J. Marshall
Pearl Harbor's Marine Barracks Band posed in front of the old
"White House" (main barracks)
in 1935. Drum Major (center, second row from the top) was
"Cheesy" Neil, the Marine Corps' famous athlete.



Submitted by Maj R. E. Jones
San Diego's Marine Corps Recruit Depot baseball team posed
for this picture in 1926.

WEAPONS

[continued from page 55]

weapon made up the bulk of the Confederate armament at the beginning of the war.

The U. S. Rifle, Model 1841, was the first general issue Army rifle designed and manufactured for the percussion cap system. Originally intended to use a paper cartridge, and spherical lead ball, after introduction of the Minie bullet in 1850, most of these rifles were modified to a .58 caliber. Large quantities of these rifles were turned out at the three major armories of the era, Harpers Ferry, Springfield and Remington.

Because of the tactics employed at the start of the war, and the shortage of adequate rifles to wage a war, especially in the Confederacy, the edged weapon played an important role for the first few years of the conflict.

With the perfection of rifles, the charge by hordes of troops was abandoned as a major war maneuver, but before the change the Confederate troops placed great importance on the use of swords, knives, lancers and pikes. Of the four, swords were the most widely used. Without the industrial machinery of the North, it was only natural that the South's fighting man would spend time on weapons that in their minds might save their lives.

Wide use of the horse as the chief means of transportation made a blacksmith shop as necessary as today's service station. Each of these shops was capable of turning out edged weapons. The type, quantity and quality was limited only by the skill of the individual.

For the most part, the Civil War was the last major conflict in which the sword was used for more than a badge of authority. Most swords used during the war were good hand-to-hand weapons. As the war continued, leather, gilt,

and gilt wire which ornamented the hilts became scarce and swords became little more than long butcher knives. With the change in tactics and the subsequent end of the war, the sword, as a fighting weapon, became obsolete.

One rifle which was used sparingly, was the Spencer Repeating Rifle which could fire seven shots without reloading. The Ordnance Department at the time wasn't convinced that it was a practical innovation, and it was never adopted for use by the Army. Northern troops who used the Spencer couldn't convince the Ordnance officials, but Confederate fighting men who faced them were convinced that the Union soldier had only to load his rifle but once a week.

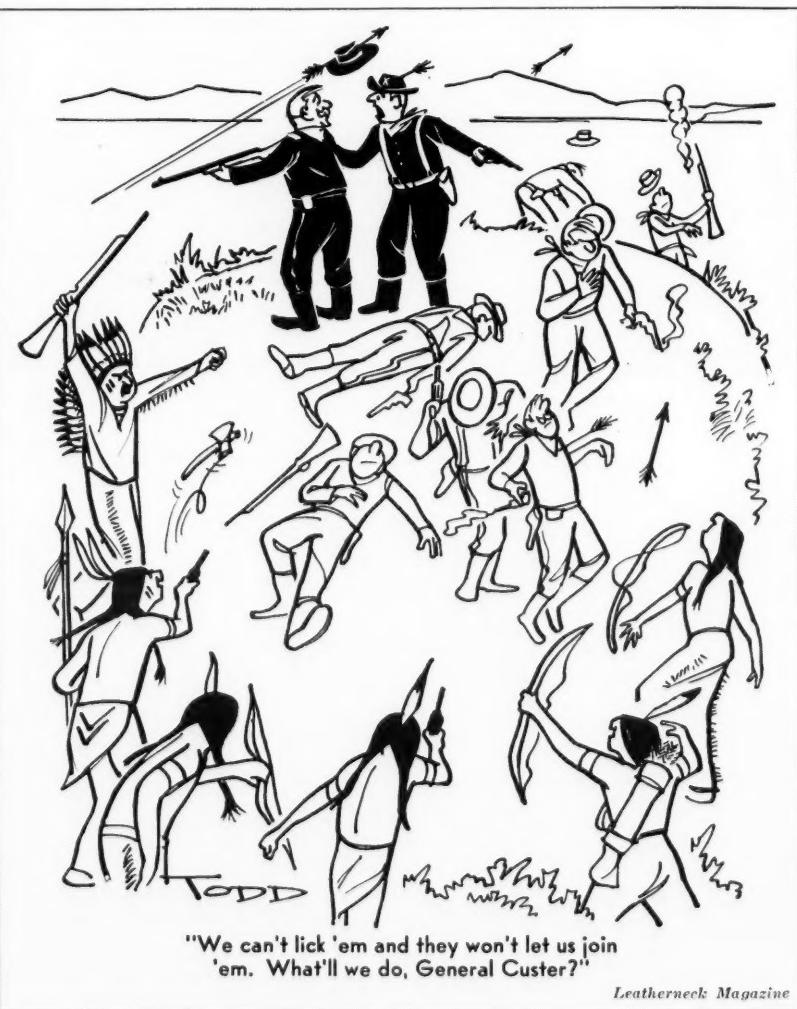
Many changes have taken place in rifles since the termination of the Civil War, but military men, in retrospect, all agree that the needs of the great conflict contributed immeasurably to the development and advance of firearms in America. **END**

SPORT SHORTS

[continued from page 78]

Dave is one of the southland's top football officials PFC **Phil Rodgers**, MCAAS, Yuma, has turned pro after winning the National Junior Championship, the National Intercollegiate Championship and the Inter-service title. In his first big test as a pro he faltered on the last day of the San Francisco Open after challenging for the lead for three days. He was nosed out of the top spot in the Southern California Open in a sudden death playoff by **Eric Monte**, top West Coast pro.

Cpls **Gary Sheffield** and **Jerry Tennant** won the Adirondack AAU two-man bobsled event and placed second behind Italian **Eugenio Monti** in the World Championship at the Lake Placid course. Sheffield is a veteran of more than five years on the sleds, but Tennant had his first ride just two years ago . . . All-Marine center on the 1960 *Leatherneck* football team, **John Yohn**, is en route to the Third Marine Division . . . The Devilpups of Lejeune High School enjoyed their finest basketball season since Coach **Tom McGhee** took over the helm there . . . Former Marine **Paul Arizin**, now a mainstay with the Philadelphia Warriors, once scored 85 points while playing for Villanova, a record for major college fives. **END**



Leatherneck Magazine

Gyrene Gynghes

We'll Win It Yet

The old "salts" told, their tales so bold,

Of a heroic and daring feat.
Each his own, would his tale bemoan,
Then silently take his seat.

All had spoke, a tale or joke,
Except one—who did not rise;
But sat and glared—at each he stared,
With haunted and eery eyes.

A leathery man, hard and tanned,
With a scar across each cheek.
It was easy to tell, he knew the hell,
Of which these men did speak.

Then slowly he rose—and each man froze,
Beneath his cold and icy stare.
His voice did shake, with memory's ache,
As his soul he there laid bare.

"The job is done, the fight is won,
Now the living tell their tale.
While the dead march on for they have gone,
To the land of Heaven or Hell.

"A thousand dead, it would cost they said,
To land upon that shore.
And they were right, for in a day and night,
It cost us even more.

"Side by side, we rode the tide,
Two hundred boats full manned.

We cringed in fear, as bombs burst near—
Only three ever reached the land.

"We fought in vain, we could not gain,

And yet no man could flee!
To advance was death, there was nothing left,
For behind was nought but sea!

"Red was the sand, with the blood of man—

The dead lay still as stone.
Day had ended, the night descended—
And only I was left—alone!

"The stars came out, and stood about,

In their places above the sea.
While the sun of night, cast its light,
Upon the dead—and me!

"The sea was calm, a whispered psalm,
For those who lay beneath.
To me it seemed a worthy dream,
To know no pain or grief.

"Long I gazed at the watery maze,
And said a silent prayer,
For John and Will, and Captain Bill,
And all whose graves were there.

"Then came a storm that broke the calm,

Each face was white, a ghastly sight,

As they stood upon the brine.

"An eery sight in the pale moonlight,
As they headed for the shore.
All were dead, like he that led—
A thousand men or more!

"On they came, each the same—
Not a sound was heard that night.

Yet a battle was won, a job was done—
The dead had won the fight!

"Back across the isle, in single file,
They marched—and close by me.

A thousand men, each face a grin,
Marched back into the sea."



And awoke the sleeping sea.
I screamed a cry—GOD LET ME DIE—

For fear had mastered me!

"I heard a shout, a voice rang out,
Like thunder—coarse and wet:
'Rise up you sons—the fight's not won!
Rise up, we'll win it yet!'

"Then up jumped he, from out of the sea,
And stood upon the foam.
My heart was still—it was Captain Bill,
Standing there alone!

"Then one by one, I saw them come,
And take their place in line.

His tale at an end, he faced the men,

And dared anyone to doubt.
For this he knew, his tale was true,
With death he had fought his bout.

He asked each man if he would stand,

And drink a toast with him.
Then he said: "Here's to the dead,
And this my toast to them:

"March on o' dead, march on!
For I will not forget,
That ghostly smile, on a Pacific Isle,
And those words—We'll Win It Yet!"

Sgt Lewis D. Mabrey

END



The Complete Book of GUN COLLECTING, by Charles Edward Chapel, Coward-McCann, Inc., 210 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Price \$4.50

From the hand cannon of the 14th Century to the diminutive, pearl-mounted confections designed for the lady's handbag, this generously illustrated book ranges over the whole fascinating story of the development of small arms. It explains the mysteries of the wheel lock, the snaphance, and the miquelet, which antedated the flintlock. It gives the history of such famous old arms as the British Brown Bess Musket, the French Charleville, and the American Kentucky Rifle. It describes the dueling pistols of our great-grandfathers, and the Colts and Derringers of the old West. It explains in detail the history of the various firing mechanisms which led to the cartridge of today; and it describes numerous delightful vagaries of the gunsmith's art, such as the Coffee Mill, the Duck Foot, the Harmonica, the Knuckle-Duster and the Pencil Pistol.

Charles Edward Chapel, internationally recognized authority on arms history and the hobby of collecting weapons, answers hundreds of questions for the beginner, the advanced collector, the student of history, and the average man who has love of things mechanical but no patience with technical works. *The Complete Book of GUN COLLECTING* explains step by step what types of guns are valuable and why, how to arrange, repair and photograph them; but, most important of all, it reveals the story behind the guns and brings to life the men who have carried them down through history.

The chapters on the valuation of arms, their care and cleaning, and their photography are distinct contributions not only to the arms fraternity but also to other collecting hobbies, for they take the reader behind the scenes in the collecting game.

THE BOY'S BOOK OF RIFLES, by Charles Edward Chapel, Coward-McCann, Inc., 210 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Price \$3.95

All boys of Boy Scout age, their fathers, and most of their mothers will be glad to know that at last there is available a book on .22 caliber rifle marksmanship, written especially for boys from 12 to 19—and their fathers. The author is Charles Edward Chapel, a retired Marine first lieutenant, and an authority on guns, whose books, *The Complete Book of Gun Collecting*, *The Gun Collector's Handbook of Values*, etc., are standard volumes in this field. Perhaps no one is better qualified to counsel young men and boys on every phase of small-caliber rifle marksmanship and the safe handling of guns than this outstanding expert, who has spent many years teaching thousands of men and boys how to shoot safely and accurately.

In a clear, simple, step-by-step style, Lt Chapel explains how boys can qualify for the medals awarded by the National Rifle Association of America, how they can earn the Boy Scout Merit Badge for Marksmanship, and participate in adult-supervised marksmanship matches in competition with other boys all over America. The book is written for the boy himself, but cleverly slanted so that he will want his father, or some other adult, to help him gain skill by the coach-and-pupil method of practicing together.

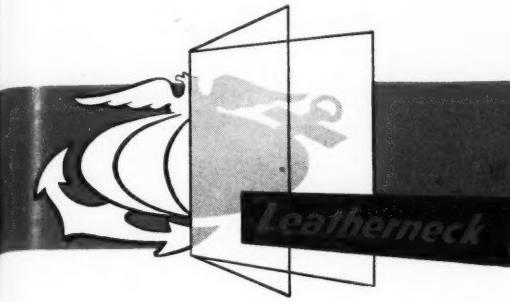
There are chapters on the history of firearms, gun safety, the gun sling, shooting positions, aiming, squeezing the trigger, the effect of wind and light, rifling and ballistics, cartridges, care of the rifle, N. R. A. targets and awards, the Boy Scout Marksmanship Merit Badge, .22 caliber rifle ranges, rifle range operation, how to organize a junior rifle club, hunting, and how to select a .22 caliber rifle. There is a bibliography and an index, as well as more than a hundred illustrations.

END



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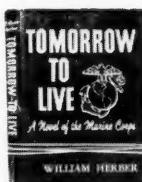
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